The Bomb[illegible] Gazette.

No. 6,651.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

		Rs.	A.
For year in advance, delivered in town	....	52	0
——— including postage	„	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28	0
——— including postage	„	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„	16	0
——— including postage	„	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6	0
——— including postage	„	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0	4
Back Numbers	„	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0	
Second Ditto	„ 2	8	
Third Ditto	„ 2	8	
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2	As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY

MARRIAGE.

JEPHSON—WEST—June 10th, at Byculla Church, Bombay, by the Rev C G Reynell, William Jephson, youngest son of the late George Jephson, Esq., to Precilia Elizabeth West, widow of the late W. H. West, Esq.

DEATH.

SHAUGHNESSY—June 7th, at Khandalla, of fever and general debility, Mr. Patrick Shaughnessy, late of the Bombay army Commissariat, aged 60 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH T[illegible]RSIAN GULF.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busso[illegible]nd from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam [illegible] Company.)

THE British India [illegible]am Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah the following dates—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd	
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	30th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 609 tons, 12[illegible] H. P., Commander D. McCALLUM, will be despatched, as above, on 17th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ... 11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on ... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. COTTIER will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between [illegible] and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee steamer sails punctually [illegible] but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. [illegible] following morning; this is to avoid Passengers [illegible] When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday [illegible]ed at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, [illegible] Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers and cargo [illegible] following dates:—

Leave Bombay [illegible] and 15
„ Carwar [illegible] 4 „ 18
„ Narakel [illegible] 5 „ 19
„ Tuticorin [illegible] 10 „ 24
„ Colombo [illegible] 11 „ 25
[illegible] 14
[illegible] 28
[illegible] 29
[illegible] 1st and 1
[illegible] 19 „ 4
[illegible] 20 „ 5

The Steam Ship "[illegible]" [illegible], Commander [illegible] will be despatched as above on the 15th June, at noon. [illegible] from the 1st June to 15th August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports [illegible] will be landed at Narakel, six miles north of Cochin, from which they proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Ooran.	Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "EARL CANNING" on WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, calling at the Coast Ports, (weather permitting) Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, and Calcutta returning by the same route.

For freight and passage apply to the undersigned

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, No. 7, Apollo Street, 6th June, 1867.

FREIGHTS.

COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SEEKING ENGAGEMENTS, are requested to communicate with, or apply personally at the office of, the undersigned.

Every information regarding the Freight Market, and other particulars for the guidance of Ship Captains, always available.

JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE & Co,
Brokers and Commission Agents.
No. 1, Church Lane, opposite the Cathedral.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "GREEN JACKET," arrived from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send boats alongside immediately, failing which the goods on board will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Mitchell will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents Ship *Green Jacket*.

NOTICE CONSIGNEES of Goods per "ASIATIC," ANDREW, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Andrew will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Andrew.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

FIRST PRIZE; Francs 500,000 of the GREAT STATES LOAN LOTTERY containing prizes of 500,000, Francs, 400,000, 100,000, 80,000, 50,000, 40,000, 30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 4,000 2,000, 1000, 500 to 300 francs, the lowest prize which can be gained. Nine Drawings annually. The cost of a Ticket for one drawing is £1-0-0 sterling, for Six Tickets £5-0-0 and for 13 Tickets £10-0-0. Orders promptly executed and lists of drawn numbers sent punctually. Remittances are requested in Bills on London, Paris, or Marseilles. J. G. LUSSMANN, Junior, Banker in Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—At the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING called for THIS DAY, June 7th, 1867 at the Company's Offices, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, there not being a quorum of Shareholders present, the Meeting was adjourned to FRIDAY, 14th June 1867 at 3 P. M.

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 7th June 1867.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS held on the 4th instant, it was unanimously resolved to declare a Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the paid-up capital.

The Dividend Warrants will be ready for delivery on application at the Offices of the Company on and after the 11th June.

Bombay, 5th June 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—APPLICATIONS are now being received from the Shareholders of the above Bank and the general Public FOR THE SHARES in the new Bank.

Applicants must pay into the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China a deposit of ten Rupees per share.

Forms of Application and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Commercial Bank Corporation, Rampart Row, and at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

Bombay, 29th May 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class............£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class...........£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "GUNGA," 1300 Tons, will be despatched about the 15th June next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class...........£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class..........£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
2 „ Linen Collars.
½ „ Under-Vests.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.
1 „ Fine Colored do.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.
1 „ Colored do. do.
1 (one) Overland Suit.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.

1 Scarf Ring.
1 Walking Stick.
1 Umbrella.
1 Binocular Glass.
1 Rug with Strap.
1 Dressing Bag.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Opera Hat
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—First Class PASSENGERS embarking from India by this Company's Steamers within six months of their arrival from England, and Vice Versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return Passage money.

Bombay. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

THE Ships "GLENLYON" and "ANNOT LYLE" are open to take Cotton, in Patent Bales, both being partly engaged and will sail for Liverpool, (weather permitting) not later than the 25th June and 1st July respectively.—Apply to

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents Ships *Glenlyon* and *Annot Lyle*.

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Land-owners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of Commercial Gentlemen *i.e.* European Capitalists who may be doing business on *very sound principles* on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S. care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company is hereby convened for TUESDAY, 18th June 1867, at noon, at the Office of the Secretaries, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of the Company, and deciding what measures, if any are to be adopted, with a view to continuing the operations of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic & American Company, (Limited.)
A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1867.

ADELPHI HOTEL, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.—The oldest Hotel in Bombay is PALONJEE'S ADELPHI FAMILY, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. The Hotel Faces the sea, and is under European Management.

No expense has been spared to render this Hotel the most comfortable Establishment in Bombay both for Families and single Gentlemen.

Wines, Liquors, &c. of the best quality.

The Proprietor solicits a continuance of that support which he has so long enjoyed.

Carriages are in attendance, and always available at the Stations on the arrival of trains. This Hotel is within five minutes drive of the Byculla and Grant Road Stations, Bombay.

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron,
Cast and Sheer Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

UNDER the patronage of His Excellency the Right HON. W. R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, Governor of Bombay.

Published Monthly
THE ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS.
BY
SYKES & DWYER.
LANDSCAPE & PORTRAIT Photographers.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY and its vicinity; each number containing FOUR LARGE Photographs, three being interesting views, and the other a group of natives.

Subscribers registered at the Studio, No. 9, Hummum Street, Bombay, (nearly opposite Watson's.)

First number will be ready in a few days.

Agents for ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTIC[illegible] THACKER, VINING, & C[illegible] Friends and Patrons of their Establishment [illegible] and MISCELLANEOUS [illegible] FIRST FLOOR of the premises [illegible] which they are invited to pass a leisure [illegible] Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Art
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

ESTATE OF GOVIND GHIRDHUR.—NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent on the amount of admitted claims upon the above Estate, will be paid to creditors on application personally or by attorney at my office on or after the 10th instant excepting on English mail day, and the two-days preceding.

WM. SIM

1, Oak Lane, Bombay, 3rd June 1867.

ROYAL HOTEL, MAZAGON.—AMERICAN BOWLING ALLEY, newly constructed, open daily, Sundays excepted.

MUSIC SALOON, open every evening in the week. Mr. Odenwald will preside at the Piano from eight o'clock till eleven.

FIRST RATE THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE.—Drinks of the choicest description, Tiffins and Suppers, &c. quite Epicurean; equalled by few, but surpassed by none.

F. ODENWALD.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that in terms of the special Resolution passed on the 18th May, and confirmed this day, the sum of Rs. 400 per share will be payable to the Shareholders on production of share certificates, at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after MONDAY the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th June, 1867.

KOUSANIE TEA.

WE beg to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), Almorah, Upper India, whose Teas are much in demand and highly esteemed.

We can offer the finest Black Leaf Pekoe at Rs. 2-12 per lb.; a very fine Souchong at Rs. 2-8, and Kousanie Mixture composed of (black and genuine not colored) Green Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb. in 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Dean Lane, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their present stock which is very complete.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Blister and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.
Smith and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remaining for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.

Bombay, 22, Marine Street, 27th May 1867.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th day of JUNE, 1867, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Offices of Messrs. Forbes & Co., Elphinstone Circle, for the following purposes:—To confirm the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Thursday, the 30th day of May 1867—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily." To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. W. TERRY, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th June 1867.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.—TERMS CASH.—JEWELLERY—A large assortment in all its branches.

WATCHES—Gold and Silver English and Geneva.
OPERA, Marine and Race Glasses.

Silver Cake Knives and Electro Silver Plated Spoons and Forks; Ivory Handled Table Cutlery; Papier Mache; Drawing Room Chairs; Ladies' Work Boxes and Desks; Pearl and Tortoise-shell Ladies' Companions; Card Cases and Paper Cutters.

SCENTS—Piesse and Lubins' and others.

Patent Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mosquito Curtain Rods.

HENESSY'S Brandy........................Rs. 24 per dozen.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy „ 22½
No. 11, Meadow Street. H & A. BERENS.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Paid-up Capital		£250,000 0 0
Reserved Fund	£222,346 10 11	
Suspense Accounts	93,514 10 1	
		315,861 1 0
Total Accumulated Funds		2,510,139 0 0
Annual Income, from Fire, Life and Investments		652,127 11 10

FIRE BUSINESS.

The Directors reported in 1865 that the PREMIUMS had amounted to		£240,783 9 10
During the Year 1866 the Premiums amounted to	£336,011 8 0	
Deducting Re-Insurances	55,467 17 8	
The Nett Premiums are		280,543 10 4
Exhibiting an Increase of		£39,760 0 6
The Losses by Fire paid during the year amounted to		£190,192 6 4

The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on BUNGALOWS, DWELLING HOUSES and GODOWNS, &c., at moderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY, AND BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બામ્બે બરમા તરેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.

धी बॉम्बे बरमा टरेडींग कारपोरेशन (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation at No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm the following special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on SATURDAY the 18th May, viz,

1st Resolution.—That Section CXLV of the Articles of Association of the Company be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following regulations substituted. That the Directors shall have power, if they shall see fit so to do to enter into any new agreement or agreements with any assignee or assignees, transferee or transferees of the said 100 shares of the said William Wallace or any of them which may be assigned or transferred by the said William Wallace before or after the expiration of the said period of 5 years with the consent of the Directors, such as shall impose upon such assignee or assignees, transferee or transferees, the same liabilities and obligations towards the said Company, as were undertaken by the said William Wallace by the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864 in all that relates to the said shares, and shall confer upon such assignee or assignees, transferee or transferees, so long as he or they shall be holders of the said shares, the like rights and advantages in respect of extra or preferential dividend as the said William Wallace, his Executors or Administrators would have been entitled to under or by virtue of the said Indenture, in case he or they had continued to hold the same shares, and every such agreement as last aforesaid shall be binding on the parties, any clause or regulation herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, as if the provisions thereof were by these regulations specially excepted or affirmed and approved.

2nd Resolution.—That the Directors be empowered to [illegible]forcing the terms of the CIV. Section of [illegible]sociation in the case of Shareholders, [illegible] to the date of this Meeting, [illegible] Shareholders proving to the satisfaction of [illegible] bona fide sold the said forfeited [illegible]

By order of [illegible]
Secretaries

Bombay, 3rd June 1867.

NOTICES.

MONSOON SALE.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, ROBEMAKERS BY APPOINTMENT, &c.

We have now commenced to clear out the remains of our last season's purchases, at great reductions, and to which we respectfully direct the attention of our Constituents and the Inhabitants of Bombay generally.

The articles will be found to be of first-rate value:—

CHECKED AND STRIPED GRENADINES from Rs. 0-8 to 0-12.
PLAIN AND FANCY MOHAIRS from Rs. 0-6 to 0-8.
GREY LAMAS from Rs. 1-0 to 1-12.
BLACK FRENCH TWILLS from Rs. 1-0 to 2-8.
BLACK PARAMATTAS from Rs. 1-4 to 3.
BLACK BAREGE ROBES from Rs. 3-0 to 5-8.

MUSLINS.

A lot of the best French Organdie Muslins from Rs. 0-10 to Rs. 1-0.
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS from Rs. 0-8 to 5.
PLAIN AND FANCY PARASOLS from Rs 3 to 10-8.
INFANTS EMBROIDERED ROBES from Rs. 4 to 20.
SETS OF COLLAR AND SLEEVES from Rs. 0-8 to 5.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN JACKETS from Rs. 1-8 to 5.
Do. SKIRTS from Rs. 3-8 to 10.
LACE AND TULLE SKIRTS from Rs. 5 to 25.

SHAWLS.

PINEAPLE FIBRE and GRENADINE from Rs. 5 to 12-8.
LAMA AND BAREGE from Rs. 5-8 to 13-8.

RIBBONS.

PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS (all widths and Colors) per yard from Rs. 0-2 to 1-0.

GLOVES.

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES (slightly spotted) from Rs. 0-12 to 3-0.
The above are soft and very suitable for driving.
COLORED CASHMERE GLOVES from Rs. 0-8 to 2.
A capital Monsoon Glove.
WHITE and COLORED SILK GLOVES from Rs. 0-4 to 2.
WHITE and COLORED LISLE THREAD GLOVES from Rs. 0-4 to 2.
WHITE DOESKIN GAUNTLETS.
LADIES' FRENCH COTILLE STAYS from Rs. 3-8 to 6-8.

HOSIERY.

A few dozens of Ladies' and Children's Hose and Sox, in Lisle Thread and Cotton very slightly damaged from Rs. 3-0 to 15-0.

FLANNELS.

Saxony, Lancashire and Real Welsh Flannels from Rs. 0-12 to 8.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Black Satin Boots (a little discolored) from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 7-8.
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, slightly damaged from Rs. 0-8 to 8-8.
Wool Polkas, all sizes, from Rs. 1-0 to 3-0.
A few pairs of the best Moderator Lamps with Globes, &c. complete, per pair from Rs. 15-0 to 30-0.

NEW WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

Ventilated Waterproof Coats.
Slate Gossamere Do.
Black Reversible Do.
Drab Treble Do.
American Oil Cloth, in different colors.
Waterproof Sheeting in different widths.
Pilot Cloth for Servants' coats at Rs. 5 per yard.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Our Stock of Jewellery is replenished at short intervals with consignments of New Goods, and will always be found to contain every novelty.

Every article is personally selected, and is of the best London Make, so very much superior to Birmingham made Jewellery.

Ladies', Gem Rings, from Rs. 5.

Eardrops.
Necklets.
Bracelets.
Brooches.

Gentlemen's Signet Rings, from Rs. 10.

Studs in Sets.
Collar Studs.
Links.
Scarf Rings.
Scarf Pins.
Solitaires.

PLAIN AND DOUBLE LOCKETS.

Albert Chains.
Long Neck Chains.
Necklet Chains.
Ladies' Alberts.

Gold and Silver Hunting Watches.

JET GOODS.

Bracelets.
Brooches.
Agraffes.
Long Neck Chains.
Necklet Chains.
Solitaires.

POONA ESTABLISHMENT.

Our Branch Establishment is now open and the Stock, having been purchased expressly for the Poona Season, will be found to be New and perfectly Fresh.

Mofussil orders for Fancy Goods addressed to Poona will receive prompt attention.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
Medow Street. Bombay & Poona.

MRS. BLOMFIELD, DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, 25, Meadow Street, opposite the New Oriental Bank. Orders of every description promptly executed, at strictly moderate charges.

N. B.—Ladies' own materials made up.

GEORGE NICO[illegible] & Co., Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 24, Meadow Street. Next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. Every discription of Jewellery made to order at very moderate prices.

NOTICE.—TO LET, a commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Worlee facing the Sea. For particulars as to rent, &c, apply to Mr S. TRENN at the Hon'ble Mr. Mungaldass Nathoobhoy's Residence, Girgaum Back Road.

Bombay, 8th June 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES.—FOR SALE—Two Milner's Fire Proof Safes the property of the SCINDE, PUNJAUB and DELHI BANK in Liquidation. For particulars apply to JAMES WINDRAM Agent for the Liquidators, 10, Rampart Row.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for the first distribution of assets of this Corporation has been extended to the 30th instant.

M. ROONAN, } Liquidators.
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, }

Bombay, 1st June 1867.

A GENTLEMAN of great experience having been a long period in the East, is willing to enter into an engagement to Superintend the BUILDING OF DOCKS, BRIDGES or MASONRY works in general.

1st Class Testimonial will be given.

Adress "D. T. R." Care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of DORABJEE PESTONJEE an Insolvent Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Hon'ble SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KNIGHT, or other the sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY the twentieth day of June instant at half-past ten of the clock in the forenoon, that the abovenamed Insolvent may be permitted to resume his trade and business of a merchant upon the following terms, viz., that he shall pay to the Trustees of his Estate for the benefit of his creditors for the next twelve months or until the final accounts of the said Estate are filed by the said Trustees, if filed earlier one half of his net profits or earnings after deducting the sum of Rupees seven hundred per mensem for maintenance.—Dated this 5th day of June 1867.

CRAWFORD AND HURRELL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned property will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots on the premises on TUESDAY, the eleventh instant at 4 o'clock by order of Dayal Ruttonsey the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia the Mortgagor under and by virtue of a power of sale vested in the said Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 28th day of July 1866.—Dated this 8th day of June 1867.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

LOT I.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground with Messuage, Tenement and Dwelling-house, situate, lying, and being on the Piquet Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-District of Bhoolashwer, and containing by admeasurement 220 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 59 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the property of late Juggonnath Sunkersett, on the West by the property of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, on the South by a passage, and on the North by the Piquet Road or howsoever abutted or bounded.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground with Messuage, Tenement and Dwelling-house, situate, lying, and being also on the Piquet Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-District of Bhoolashwer, and containing by admeasurement 169-5/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 58, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and bounded as follows:—that is to [illegible] on the East by the property of the said Dossabhoy [illegible]etjee Wadia, on the West by the passage, on the South by passage, and on the North by the Piquet Road or [illegible]soever abutted or bounded.

NOTICES.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—TREACHER AND Co. (LIMITED) have just received the following:—

A selection of STEREOSCOPIC LENSES.
Single and double CARD DE VISITE LENSES.
Triplet LENSES.
PORTRAIT LENSES by Ross and DALLMEYER.
Portrait CAMERAS.
Large BACK GROUNDS in oil for the studio.
Frames for OPAL PRINTING, &c. &c.
A large assortment of first class PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS and SUNDRIES, always in stock.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, Byculla.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay............ { TREACHER & Co.
ROGERS & Co.
Poonah .... { ROGERS & Co.
TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee .... BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree .... BUDGETT and HUGHES.

LEIBEG'S EXTRACT of MEAT, (Extractum Carnis) prepared from FRESH ENGLISH MEAT, and entirely free from the offensive flavour (so repulsive to delicate appetites) common to many of the Extracts prepared from foreign Meat.

Persons suffering from weak Digestion, Invalids requiring Strengthening Diet, Aged Persons, Children, particularly those of weak Constitution, or suffering from Scrofula), Infants after being Weaned, and Ladies after Confinement, will find this Extract, properly prepared in various very palatable forms, extremely useful. Taken with Rice, Arrowroot, Sago, &c., the Extract will be found to be an agreeable Substitute for Cod Liver Oil, and equally efficient. At Sea it is invaluable, being an excellent Antiscorbutic; also in travelling. It has proved of great value in Hot Climates, where it is almost impossible, on account of the nature of the Meat, to obtain good beef-tea. It keeps unaltered for years, and in any Climate, and enables any ordinary Cook to make with ease many of the most palatable Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces.

Imported by EVERY OVERLAND MAIL by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

TO CIGAR and Cheroot Smokers. Recently received. A supply of the finest Manillas.

No. 1 CIGARS and Cheroots;
No. 2 CIGARS and Cheroots
No. 3, 4, and 5, CIGARS only.

The above have been remarked upon by experienced connoisseurs for their excellent quality. (The previous supplies of another brand selling at a liberal reduction for cash.)

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

TARPAULINS.—Unequalled for Flexibility, Lightness, and Durability. Average size 18 by 20 feet.

Bombay. ROGERS & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—The only importers of these in Bombay for whom they are expressly manufactured of the finest Tobacco are the undersigned. A fresh supply has just been received. In size they run as under, beginning with the smallest.

Queen's.
Burmah Muster.
French Muster.
Short Coringas.
Havannah Muster.
Trichinopoli Muster.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

METEOROLOGICAL and other Scientific Instruments. Messrs. ROGERS & Co. invite attention to their stock of Rain Gauges, Barometers, and other Philosophical instruments, the accuracy of which may be relied on.

Rain Gauges, Cassellas plain
Do. Dr. Livingstone's Portable, with Maximum, Minimum, and ordinary Thermometers, in Cases.
Aneroid Barometers, for the pocket, and of a larger size with scales of altitude to 10,000 feet.
Marine Barometers.
Sun Dials on Marble Slabs with detonating Guns for noon.
Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers.
Maximum and Minimum Thermometers Cassella's Patent, requiring no Magnet.
Solar Thermometers in Vacuum Tubes.
Dr. Aitken's Clinical Thermometers.
Pocket, Bath, and other Thermometers.
Galvanic and Magnetic Batteries.
A new Blasting Fuse, for exploding with the small Rhumkorff's Battery, Invented by the Chemist of the War Department.
Numerous other Scientific Instruments.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

ROGERS & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR—

Saccharo-Chirettine, The new Quinine Substitute.
True Goa Powder or Salirubic Acid, The Specific for Indian Ringworm.
Chemical Food, or Compound Syrup of the Phosphates.
Saccharated Wheat Phosphates, for children.
Dr. Hamilton's Oil of Argemone Mexicana, for Cholera.
Solution of Glonoine, 5 per cent.
Pancreatine, for emulsing Cod Liver Oil.
Pancreatine Globules.
Pancreatine Emulsion (Dr. Dobel's).
Pepsine Globules and Lozenges.
Digitaline Granules.
Macdougall's Carbolic Acid Soap, for disinfecting Tenting, Bedding, &c., and for general purposes.
Cod Liver Oil with
  Iodide of Iron,
  Iron and Quinine,
  Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia.
  Quinine.
  Strychnia.
  Physostigma.
  Hydr, Bichlor.
Cod Liver Dragees.
Datura Tatula Cigars for Asthma.
Endoscopes.
Richardson's Anæsthetic Ether Spray Apparatus.
India Rubber Ear Protectors for Catarrh in the Ears.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer.

Bombay, 10th May 1867.

NOTICES.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two rooms on the first and second floors of our premises Rent Rs 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

CHEAP READINGS FOR DULL WEATHER.

Lang, John—The Ex-Wife	1	8
Marsh, Mrs—The Wilmingtons	1	8
Evans, A. J.—Beulah	1	8
Crowe, Mrs.—The night Side of Nature	1	8
Gore, Mrs.—Memoirs of a Peeress	1	8
Mount Sorel	1	8
Haunted Hearts	1	8
Kohrst—The Hostage	1	8
Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea	1	8
Will he Marry her	1	8
Margaret Catchpole	1	8
George Julian	1	8
The Workman of Paris	1	8
The Hussar	1	8
Twice Round the Clock	1	8
Stanley Thorn	1	8
Nan Darrell	1	8
Adventures in the Phillippine Islands	1	8
Owen Tudor	1	8
Friend Eli's Daughter	1	8
Summer on the Lakes	1	8
Orange Blossoms	1	8
Fabion's Tower	1	8
Castle Avon	1	8
Norman's Bridge	1	8
Lost Sir Massingberd	1	8
Garibaldi, and the Italian Campaign	1	8
Memoirs of Henrietta Caracciolo	1	8
Lewell Pastures	1	8
Jewsbury, J. E.—Marian Withers	1	8
Kimball, R. B.—The Younger Son	1	8
Simmonds, P. L.—The Arctic Regions	1	8
Cockton—Stanley Thorn	1	8
Scott, Lady—The only Child	1	8
Banim, J.—The Smuggler	1	8
Sherwood, Mrs—The Cliffords	1	8
Berwick,—The Queen's Dwarf	1	8
Fittis, R. S.—Gilderoy	1	8
Thompson, S.—Wild Flowers	1	8
Rowcroft, Charles—The Roman Maiden	1	8
Russell, W.—Romance of Military Life	1	8
Lister, T. H.—Arlington	1	8
Anderson, H. C.—The Improvisatore	1	8
Smith, J. F.—The Prelate	1	8
Thomson, Mrs.—The Chevalier	1	8
Leslie, H.—The Mariner's Compass	1	8
Inchbold, Mrs.—Simple Story and Nature and Art	1	8
Hawthorne, N.—The Blithedale Romance	1	8
St. John, Bayle—The Levanthine Family	1	8
Hall, Mrs. S C—The Whiteboy	1	6
Gaskell, Mrs—Cranford	1	8
Edwards, Amelia B.—Hand and Glove	1	8
Southworth, Mrs.—Winny Darling	1	8
Cockton, Valentine Vox The Ventriloquist	1	8
Wetherell, E.—Queechy	1	8
Gibbon, C.—The Dead Heart	1	8
Wyndham, Emilia.—Lady Evelyn	1	8
Gore, Mrs—The Courtier	1	8
———Sketches of English Character	1	8
———The Diamond and the Pearl	1	8
———Romances of Real Life	1	8
———Temptation and Atonement	1	8
———Greville	1	2
Longwoods of the Grange	1	8
Recollections of Mrs. Hester Taffetas	1	8
Angelia	1	8
Vidocq, the French Police Spy	1	8
Hajji Baba of Ispahan	1	8
Tasso and Leonora	2	0
Christmas Day and how it was spent	0	12
Tales of Woods and Fields	1	2
Adelaide Lindsay	0	12
Roland the Painter	0	12
The Mutiny in India	1	2
The Comic Eton Grammar	1	2
Letters left at the Pastrycook's	0	12
Toddles's Highland Tour	0	12
The Comic English Grammar	0	12
Paul, H.—"Patchwork"	0	12
Fullom, S. W.—The Marvels of Science	1	8
Lang, J.—The Secret Police	0	12
Harland, Marion—The Hidden Path	0	12
Southey, R.—Thalaba, the Destroyer	0	12
Longfellow, H. W.—Tales of a Wayside Inn	0	12
Brown, C B.—Edgar Huntley	1	2
Porter, Miss—The Hungarian Brothers	1	2
Lee, Eliza—Parthenia	1	2
Thomson, Mrs.—Tracey or the Apparition	1	2
———Carew Raleigh	1	2
———Widows and Widowers	1	2
Austin, Miss—Northanger Abbey and Persuasion	1	2
Mitford, M. R.—Country Stories	1	2
Howitt, Mary.—Wood Leighton	1	2
Gleig, J. R.—The only Daughter	1	2
Grey, Mrs.—The Old Country House	1	2
Jerrold, B.—Chronicles of the Crutch	1	2
Rives, Mrs. W.—Home and the World	1	2
Ware W.—Pictures of European Capitals	0	12
Taylor, F.—Life of a Nag-Horse	0	12
Lee, Miss—Pembroke	1	2
Stowe, Mrs. H. B.—The Pearl of Orr's Island	1	2
Fowler, F—Dottings of a Lounger	0	12
Busk, Hans.—Rifle Volunteers	1	2
Balzac.—Balthazar, or Science and Love	0	12
———Eugenie Grandet	0	12
Smith, W.—Advertise. How? When? Where?	0	12
Edwards, F. S.—A Campaign in New Mexico	0	12
Lewis, The Bravo of Venice	1	2
Trusta, H.—The Sunny Side, and last Leaf	1	2
Wood, Revd.—Common Objects of the Country	0	12
Edwards, A—The Ladder of Life	1	2
Evans, Anne.—Elstey, or settled for Life	1	2
Reach, A. B.—Clement Lorimer	1	2
Austen, Jane.—Pride and Prejudice	1	2
———Emma	1	2
L. E. I. Lady Anne Granard	1	2
Crowquill, A.—Bundle of Crowquills	0	12
Ingoldsby—The Rubber of Life	0	12
Bury, Charlotte—The Two Baronets	1	8
Curtis, J. W.—American in Egypt	0	12
Carpenters—Penny Readings in Prose and Verse	0	12
The Adventures of a Sporting Dog	0	12
Edwards, A.—A Lady's Captivity among Chinese Pirates	0	12
Scargill, W. P.—Rank and Talent	1	2
Sandeau, Jules.—Catherine, a Village Tale	0	12
Orsini, F.—The Austrian Dungeons in Italy	0	12
The Poor of Paris	0	12
Dunne, J. H.—From Calcutta to Pekin	1	8
Evenings at Home	0	12
Whom to Marry and how to get Married	0	12
Betsey J. Ward's Book of Goaks	0	12
Fiction for Family Reading, 5 vols. each vol	1	0

Bombay, 1st June, 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Mint (East Side). Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE No. 19 and 20 (West Side.)

TO BE LET.—THE THIRD FLOOR of the building occupied by the London Asiatic and American Company (Limited) in Elphinstone Circle, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and with every convenience for residence.

Apply to the LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)

13th May 1867.

NOTICE.—To be let a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, in Mazagon, Gunpowder Road, No. 10, on Maria Hill, lately vacated by DR. FOGERTY. Apply to PREMABAI HEMABHAI.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEAURT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1867.

TO LET, the Commodious OFFICES now occupied by MESSRS. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., 22, Rampart Row. Apply to

ROGERS & Co., Chemists.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.
Superrfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra.
Pockets.
Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.
Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.
French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—The undersigned have devoted special attention to the selection and perfecting of these invaluable articles, specimens of which, of their patterns are now to be found in almost every station throughout Western India. The Medicines furnished are such as experience has shewn to be best adapted for popular use under the various circumstances of Indian life, and the directions affixed to each remedy are taken from standard Medical Works.

In remote and isolated stations much assistance would be rendered to the Medical Attendant if one of these small boxes of remedies were always at hand.

The following will all be found of excellent quality and workmanship.

Tent and Office Chests of Oak, 3 sizes.
Library Chests of Mahogany.
Leather Travelling Chests.
Leather Domestic Chests.
Yachting Chests, of strong Deal, grained Oak.
Factory, Plantation, and Contractors' Chests, strong Deal, grained Oak.
Survey Chests for travelling with a number of natives.
Japanned Pill Cases, such as are supplied in Government Service.
Pocket Medicine Cases for short journeys.
Ships' Chests of the usual patterns.
Large Inlaid Rosewood Medicine Cabinets of beautiful workmanship, very suitable as presents, or for a palace or state residence.

The last are not yet received but are shortly expected.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

HYMNS, ANCIENT & MODERN, with the Words and Music arranged by W. H. MONK. Beautifully bound in Morocco, Limp Antique, with exquisitely Illustrated Title Page and Frontispiece......Rs. 10

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY, IMPORTERS OF MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.—COMMANDING OFFICERS, BAND PRESIDENTS AND GENTLEMEN who are interested in Military Music, are respectfully informed that SOUNDY & Co., continue to receive additions to their stock of Military Band Instruments, which in extent and in excellence is altogether unequalled in India.

CONCERT FLUTES—OF BEST COCOAWOOD with 8 German Silver Keys and Mountings on the Old system, in case complete.................Rs. 5

NEW PATENT PERFECT FLUTES of the following description, viz., the Instrument is 27 inches in length, made of the finest Cocoawood, prepared and seasoned for hot climates: it has nine solid silver keys, including the two long open keys for C sharp and C natural; the embouchure has a tuning slide with silver sheath, and is mounted with a solid silver engine turned cap, the rings, mountings, &c., are of beautiful finish, and all in pure silver; each Flute has two cork joints, and is contained in a strong Mahogany Box lined with velvet and bound in brass 150

SOLID SILVER BHŒM FLUTE, with covered keys, and upon the latest improved method; each hole is covered with a spring key, which is sure to fit *air tight* thus avoiding the trouble and care of fitting the fingers precisely in the required position to produce the notes; these are the most perfect flutes ever manufactured, they have a pure rich, round tone, and are easy to play upon; they are beautiful solo instruments, and are best adapted for Flute and Piano Duets, complete in case......... 300

** *This Instrument would form a handsome present to a Gentleman Amateur.*

ORDINARY D FLUTES for beginners, made of well seasoned dark wood with one key and metal rings, with Instruction book......... 10

CLARIONETS in B flat, C, or E flat Cocoawood, with 14 German Silver keys, or rings on pillars, with all the newest improvements, each......... 85

CLARIONETS ditto, old system, without pillars, with 14 Metal Keys, no case each......... 40

CLARIONETS ditto, with double tubing, Electro-Silver, each 130

BŒHM CLARIONET, Rudall and Rose's Patent. One of the most perfect Clarionets, ever finished ... 150

METAL CASED CLARIONETS.

These Instruments are specially manufactured for the use of Military Bands in India being one Wood Tube inside another of light metal, thereby giving the soft sweet tone of the Wood Clarionet without the risk of splitting, so common to Wood Instruments in this country.

These Clarionets have the full number of keys mounted on French pillars and fittings complete in a brass bound Oak Case; the prices are only a small per centage in advance of the Wood Clarionet.

E FLAT AND F FLUTES.

Of Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys Rs. 30 & 25

PICCOLOS IN D, E FLAT, AND F.

Of Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys 10

All of the above with *Tuning Slide and Screw Cork.*

FIFES IN B FLAT, OR C.

Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys, and Mountings, and *Tuning Slide* 18

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

CORNOPEONS—The finest now in use are those by COURTOIS, the celebrated maker of all the principal Band Instruments in the world. A large stock of Instruments, by this celebrated maker, always kept in stock; price of Brass Cornet, with the improved water key, in case complete......... 125

A fine collection of ordinary Cornets, of strong manufacture, powerful in tone, and remarkably easy to sound, ranging in prices from 50 to 100 Rs each, *Cash.*

CORNOPEONS, highly finished, of the best possible construction, treble plated by the Electro process; very rich tone, suitable for Solo Drawing or Room Instruments, complete in cases from 125

TRUMPETS.—In F, Long Bell, 3 Pistons and Crooks. 120

Trumpet (Regulation) 30

Bugles of the new regulation pattern, each with cord and tassel complete......... 28

CHROMATIC ATTACHMENTS, for converting the above Bugle into good and efficient Band Instruments; they can be played for perfect time and in the most difficult music, each......... 28

FRENCH HORNS,—with 3 Pistons, and 10 Crooks strongly fitted up in Black Boxes, with a Mouth pieces, Desk, &c., complete......... 150

BARITONES;—SAX HORNS AND TENORS.—Baritone Chromatic Horn in B flat, with 3 Pistons, sometimes called "Alt-Horn," and is in the same pitch as Tenor Trombone in B flat......... 135

Baritone Tuba (or Alt-Horn) in B flat with 3 Pistons. This Instrument is universally used in Military Band 130

Baritone Tuba in C, 3 Pistons, with B flat slide Bell upwards; suitable for Cavalry Regiments 130

TENORS.—Chromatic Horn in F and E flat, with 3 Pistons. This instrument takes the place of the French Horn for Brass Bands, and has a tone similar to that instrument. Sometimes called "Alt Horn."......

Tenor Chromatic Horn in E flat and D flat with 3 Pistons. Sometimes called "Alt Horn" 130

Sax Horn (Tenor) in F and E flat 120

Baritone, also termed Clavicord and Tenor Horn, in B flat or C 130

Alt-Horn in F, E flat, or D flat 125

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

TO BE SOLD a BARGAIN, the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, a first-rate MINIATURE BROUGHAM cost when new 2,000 Rupees and has only been used a few months. To be seen at JAFFER SULLIMON'S.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Cargoes by Steamers and first class sailing Vessels at current rates of Premium, to England and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

4, Rampart Row.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.

William Hickman, Esq.
W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Francis Tothill, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET somewhat active. Elphinstones are enquired for at Rs. 540, Victorias at Rs. 1,100, Mazagons at Rs. 510. For other descriptions the enquiry, however, is very limited.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,600 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	76 p ct dis
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	72 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs6 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	48 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	----	Brokers' Banking Company	60 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank... ...	11 per share.
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	180 per share.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	18 per share.
750,000	250	250	13½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	16 per cent.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,060,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quotation.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula	
				London & China B.	15 p share
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. .	80 p ct pm
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	115 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p ct pm. ex-di.
600,000	200	280	......	Royal Bank of India	68 per share
....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	70 per share. [nl

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	45 per sh.
200,000	400	13	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	54 p. share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	1,450
260,000	2,500	2,000	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	375 per share.
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ..	1,015 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	750.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,600 per share
[illegible]	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co Limited .. .	No quotations
....	.....	[illegible]	......	Western India Sh. Co	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight...	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits... ...	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11½d. to ⅝d.
Do. Documents...	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99¾.
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99.
Madras...	30 Do. do. ..	1 dis.
China	60 days sight ...	218.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	.. ..	Rs. 88½
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	.. .. ..	" 92
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	.. ..	88
" " " " " 1842-43	.. ..	88
" " " " " 1854-55	.. ..	88
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	.. .. ..	" 105¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	.. .. ..	" 11o2
Five and a half per cent.	.. .. ..	10½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 296
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8-0
Gold Leaf	" 16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz English	" 16-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 10TH JUNE.

OLD	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawgianed	225 to 230
Compta............	190 to 205
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee .... Akote	230 to 238
Khandeish .... Barsee	228 to 230
Dhollera .... Bhownuggur	235 to 238
Hingunghaut	245 to 250
Broach	238 to 240
Veeraval	220 to 230
Vingorla	235 to 233
Compta..	235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned	258 to 260

Ready Sales............... 150 to 200 Candies.

Market strong.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 8th June, 1867, compared with the statement issued on the 1st June 1867 :—

LIABILITIS.		1st June.		8th June.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	104,50,000	Rs.	104,50,000
Genl. Treasury Balance......	"	93,81,986	"	76,51,138
Deposits at Head Office ...	"	106,63,341	"	119,35,863
Do. at Branches...........	"	18,17,944	"	17,89,117
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	"	1,20,531	"	1,21,957
Sundries	"	1,39,737	"	2,41,644
	Rs.	325,23,539	Rs.	321,89,719
ASSETS.				
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs.	27,04,296	Rs.	25,68,577
Credit Accounts at Do	"	72,68,278	"	72,81,268
Bills Discounted at Do	"	79,78,138	"	76,76,329
Dead Stock............	"	10,64,588	"	10,64,588
Stamps	"	11,579	"	11,268
Balances with Agents	"	4,62,700	"	4,22,030
Sundries	"	2,42,089	"	1,97,669
Govt. Reserve Cash.........	"	53,31,986	"	36,51,138
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	"	54,80,501	"	73,40,588
Do. Branches......	"	19,79,384	"	19,76,264
	Rs.	325,23,539	Rs.	321,89,719

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Pierce, Major J. H., 24th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Poona.

Cadell, Captain T., Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.

Sandwith, Lieutenant W. F., Staff Corps, to join, from Baroda.

Barne, Lieutenant H. D., 1st M. N., on leave, from Kamptee.

Onslow, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.

Hallett, Lieutenant H., 1st Regiment N. I., on leave, from Kamptee.

Graham, Lieutenant D., 108th Foot, on duty, from England.

Stafford, Lieutenant A. B.. Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.

Sanders, Lieutenant T. J., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Jacobabad.

Haunagan, Assistant Surgeon J. H., British Medical Staff, on duty, from Bulsar.

Rice, Major W., Staff Corps, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Willoughby, Captain, 45th Foot, on leave, to England.

Ashe, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to England.

James, Lieutenant, 10th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, to England.

Richardson, Cornet 11th Hussars, on sick leave, to England.

Way, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, to England.

Gould, Lieutenant, 96th Foot, to join, to England.

Kirkpatrick, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on sick leave, to England.

Hallett, Lieutenant H., 1st Regiment N. I., to join, to Kamptee.

Hanson, Captain G. W., 9th Regiment N. I., to Dhoolia.

Sanders, Lieutenant T. J., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 8th June, 1867.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &C.

Cornet G. W. W. Richardson, 11th Hussars, to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board. This officer is not available for duty with troops.

Captain W Bally, 33rd Foot, from 17th June to 17the December, on private affairs.

Captain T. E Adams, 45th Foot, from 28th April to 26th December, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Maude, 109th Foot, from 4th May to 4th November, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Lieutenant E. M. V. James, 10th Regiment N. I., from date of departure to 30 days; and Lieutenant C. Way, 24th Regiment N. I., from date of departure to 30 days, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—10TH JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 5s. per ton.	15s.
" Liverpool............	£3 10s. to £4 p. t.	10s.
By Overland Route ...	£6 10s. to £7 p. t.	......
To China	Rs. 6 per bale.	......
" Mauritius	No business.	......

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE.

10 Glenesyre ....Ferguson ....Greenock, Feb. 26.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE.

10 Governor Higginson (s) ...Sanders............Kurrachee.

Marwanjee Framjee ....Pike............Liverpool.

Ocean Merchant ....Ward ....Hongkong.

Marquard Family ....Naceda ....Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :— [illegible]

The following vessels [illegible] yesterday :— [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch the Steam Ship "COMORIN" 653 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, to Kurrachee as an Extra steamer on SATURDAY, the 15th June, at 2 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has now completed arrangements by which he is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

MESSRS. BENNETT & Co., beg to give notice that they will sell at their Rooms, in Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., 75 shares of the Bombay Presidency Bank Limited, on account of the concerned.

Bombay, 10th June, 1867.

CONTRACTORS' ENGINEER OR AGENT WANTED.—Must have considerable experience in Indian Works, and first class testimonials.—Apply to

WELLS AND GLOVER.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that during the monsoon months passengers will be charged nerrick rates, viz., 4 annas inside and 2 annas outside, to and from Khetwaddy, Mombadavie and the Fort.

Bombay, 10th June, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ROTHESAY", arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL AND Co.,
Agents of Ship *Rothesay*.

Bombay, 10th June, 1867.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice.—Consignees of Goods per "ROHILLA," GALLAWAY, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain GALLAWAY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th June, 1867.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, RUSSIAN, PRUSSIAN, AND MANY OTHER GOVERNMENTS,

are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers.

COLT'S REVOLVING RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, AND PISTOL-CARBINES.

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION.

ADDRESS—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

THE BOMBAY OIL WORKS COMPANY LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

મુંબઇ આઇલ વરકશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the Company held on SATURDAY, the 8th inst. at 2 P. M., at Ash Lane, No 1, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously :—

Proposed by Mr. Atmaram Balkrishna, seconded by Mr. Dhanjeebhoy Naorojee, that Mr. Somnarayen Narnarayen do take the Chair.

Proposed by Mr. Somnarayen Narnarayen, seconded by Mr. Dhanjeebhoy Naorojee, that Mr. Sadanand Balcrishnajee be appointed a Liquidator in place of Mr. T. H. Gilbert, who has resigned.

Proposed by Mr. Atmaram Balkrishna, seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee, that the offer received from Messrs. Crawford and Hurrell on behalf of their client for the purchase of the whole of the Company's Machinery, Land, Building, &c., be deferred for furthe. consideration.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,
Chairman.

Bombay, 8th June, 1867.

With reference to the above, notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Registered shareholders of the Company, will be held on TUESDAY the 18th inst. at 2 P. M. at No. 1, Ash Lane, for confirming the above mentioned resolutions.

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 8th June, 1867.

HEERALAL & Co.'s AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On TUESDAY the 25th instant at 4 P. M., HEERALAL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hajee Ally Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed, all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement ninety-five square Beegas and forty-five square yards, equivalent to five thousand seven hundred and forty-five square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Foras Freehold land Revenue under No. 13, together with the Chunam walls surrounding on the East, West and North sides of the said land or ground, with the Messuages, Tenements, Dwelling-houses, Shops or three Chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, together with two other messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, shops, chawls or ranges of buildings, and which said hereditaments and premises are situate, lying, and being in Falkland Road in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the property of Narsoo Syboo Camatee, on the West by the property of Raghoonath Madhowjee, on the North by the property of Merwanjee Framjee Coco, and on the South by Falkland Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

HEERALAL & Co., Auctioneers.

6, Rampart Row, 10th June 1867.

HEERALAL & Co., AUCTIONEERS.—On WEDNESDAY the 19th instant, HEERALAL & Co. will sell at their Rooms, a few cases of Champagne, and Moselle and a few Ladies' gold Watches and Chains.

HEERALAL & Co.

6, Rampart Row, 10th June 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,
NEW MUSIC.
JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	
Clear and Cool Poetry from Kingsley's "Water Babies"—music by Dolores	2	4
The Brook—Words from Tennyson—music by Dolores...	2	4
O, My lost love—by Claribel	2	4
The Gift and the Giver, sequel to the "Stirrup Cup"—music by Arditi	2	4
A Weary lot is thine Fair Maid—Sullivan ...	2	4
I thought his heart was all my own—music by T. Clay...	2	4
Who's at my Window—by Osborne ...	2	4
If Doughty Deeds my Lady please—Sullivan ...	2	4
Celia—music by C. Salaman	2	4
I cannot mind my wheel Mother—music by G. Lindley	2	0
Strangers Yet—by Claribel	3	0
By and Bye—by Virginia Gabriel	3	0
The Angel's Home, Duet for Soprano and Contralto —by Mme Sanitor Dolby...	3	0
Wake my Beloved—by Virginia Gabriel ...	2	4
Keep your powder dry—music by D. Godfrey ...	2	4
Ruby—Virginia Gabriel...	2	4
When lovers say good night—by Holton ...	2	4
The Fisher—by Hamilton Aide	2	4
Why ask me to sing—by Holton	2	4
Happy thoughts come o'er me stealing—by Holton.	2	4
SACRED INSTRUMENTAL.		
Nearer my God to thee: arranged for the Pianoforte by Brinley Richards	2	4
The Same, arranged as a Duet by Brinley Richards.	3	0
Jerusalem the Golden, arranged by Brinley Richards	2	4
The Same, as a Duet by Brinley Richards... ...	3	0
MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUMENTAL.		
The Beauties of Schumania, arranged as Duets by Collcott, in 2 Books	9	0
Hilda Waltz—Godfrey	3	0
Favourite airs from the following Operas arranged as Duets by Collcott.		
Roberto il Diavolo 3 Books	11	4
La Traviata 2 Books	9	0
Il Barbiere 3 Books	13	8
Il Travatore 3 Books	13	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising, at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every stations great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, alalike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valueable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants-traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to "The Manager, *Bombay Gazette Press*."

BombayGazette Press, April, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEARLY READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
No. 7.
MAY NUMBER.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—ALL KOOSH—OR OUR MASTERLY INACTIVITY POLICY.

HALF PAGE—THE TALE OF A SHELL OR THE UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE,—TABLEAU the III, *The Bursting of the shell ! ! !*

TWO PAGES of VIGNETTES, representing how our stout contributor went to Nagpore.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At MR. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1867.

WHILE admitting the difficulties which stand in the way of those who have contracts to dispose of, and remembering the vexations and disappointments which frequently beset those who tender for contracts, there should be in all public contracts an endeavour to satisfy the public mind that the best has been done for the public. All public contracts that are likely to be profitable to contractors, are a patronage placed in the hands of public functionaries. When we look at the contemplated expenditure upon Public Works in India, we confess that this department will be very liberally supplied with the kind of patronage of which we desire to speak. The great works that are to be constructed in India will absorb an amount of capital beside which the Railway contracts are as nothing; and just as the Public Works Department is about to enter on the contract system of executing public works on a stupendous scale, it seems very desirable to draw attention to the objections which belong to the present system of letting works.

For the credit of the executive branches of the Public Works Department, it is necessary that dissatisfied contractors should be deprived of the opportunity of speaking unhandsomely of Executive Engineers. A safeguard against such remarks is to be found, we believe, in publicity. We would have every public contract duly advertized in the *Official Gazette* and the public journals. As soon as any tender has been accepted, the name of the contractor should be published, with the total amount of the contract. On the completion of every contract, the time of execution should be advertized, and the name of the contractor re-published. The publication of contracts is freely resorted to by Municipal Boards of works at home; and many architects do so likewise by suspending in their offices lists of works, showing the names of the contractors and the prices of the contracts. The *Builder* freely furnishes such information in its columns. Publicity of this kind is most desirable. Engineers are saved from being made the subjects of ungracious remarks, and good contractors are encouraged to submit fair tenders. We have heard of a contract being given to the lowest tender on a railway work at eight annas a yard, when the next lowest tender was Rs. 1, as. 14. In this case we have to suppose either that the lowest tenderer was a fool, or that the rejected half dozen were rogues. It turned out that the work could not be executed according to specifications. Surely the Executive Engineer who recommended the acceptance of such a tender must have known that the rate was unremunerative? This is an example of the system which recognizes only the lowest tender; and we hear too frequently of similar instances. Under a full publicity of specifications and quantities, and the advertizement of the tenders of all the contractors for every public work, showing the tender that has been accepted, such a case as we have alluded to could scarcely occur. Some Executive Engineers seem to regard contractors in the light of their natural enemies, and exhibit much complacent satisfaction when they break down upon any contract. This is scarcely what is to be expected from professional men. There are others who can scarcely smother their mortification when a contractor makes "a good thing" of his contract; and this exhibition of feeling is no less reprehensible. Doubtless contractors are to some extent engaged in a game of chance, in taking up large works especially; at least there is great risk of loss in contracts which are let at "poor rates." But it is the duty of Engineers to keep rates as much as possible at a fair medium. All extreme rates, whether high or low, have a tendency to bring contracts into disrepute. It is very unlikely that works requiring professional skill can be satisfactorily executed by men ignorant of their business, and there is too much reason to fear that when contracts are let they as frequently fall into the hands of ignorant as of skilled men. For many years past, Indian contracts have scarcely been worth having: it has frequently happened that contractors have suffered losses in consequence of a rising labour market, and we believe this state of the market has discouraged many of the best European contractors on this side of India. The collapse of speculation has swamped the market with a host of would-be contractors whose only knowledge of their work seems to consist in subletting their contracts to others and subsisting on the profits. Any of these men we are sure would be found willing to undertake a contract for reversing the dome of St. Paul's, or for constructing a suspension bridge across the Hooghly at Calcutta. It must be the interest of all Engineers to discountenance such men; and that they should be permitted to flourish as contractors for public works, only proves the necessity for adopting a new course in regard to the letting of contracts. Publicity, therefore, appears to be the best safeguard against jobbery.

Large and numerous as are to be the future contracts of the Public Works Department in this country, it is of no little importance to improve the class of contractors as much as possible. The quality of the work executed will be found proportionate to the skill not only of the Engineers but also of the contractors. It has not been the fashion for the Indian public to pay attention to the cost of executing public works in this country. We all know the money is spent somewhat according to the sanction of the budget, but nobody can tell the cost of any particular work. The money expended on these works being public money, we do not see why the public should not penetrate even the veiled mysteries of the Public Works Department and learn something regarding the system of expenditure in a department which is in future to absorb annually several millions sterling of public money. It seems to be the rule in the Public Works Department of this Presidency to prefer native agency for contract work. This would be unobjectionable if the native contractor was equal in skill to the European. The native contractor is too frequently a mere capitalist, and sometimes only an obsequious adventurer: these men are always ready to submit to anything at the hands of the Engineer, and to grind down their labourers in a way which a European would never be permitted to do. The amount of quiet *zoolum* which is practised by native contractors is enormous. Why the European contractor should be in disfavour with the Public Works Department, is perhaps best explained by saying that this department has so long worked with native agency as to forget that European agency has any special merits to recommend it. Perhaps, too, the department has not been required to execute any very important works in this country. While it is not necessary to enter too closely into the absolute merits of the two classes of contractors, it must be admitted that there are certain classes of work which can be best executed by European contractors; and the Public Works Department would do well to entrust such works to the more experienced Europeans who are always to be found when sought for. It is generally true that native contractors are possessed of only a local acquaintance with works of any kind, and the works which they can do are just what their father's done before them. If a man must serve a time to every business except contracting for public works, it is quite right to bestow contracts on any body who may have the hardihood to tender[illegible] if on the other hand there is such [illegible] in business, it is quite wrong [illegible] to men—whether Europeans [illegible] are notoriously ignorant of the firs[illegible]struction. What becomes of the f[illegible]ctors who occasionally turn u[illegible] seem to be confined t[illegible] are even satisfied with pr[illegible] works of the Public Works Departm[illegible] being actually executed by ignorant men. Turn which way we will we find this fact verified. We can hardly believe that our best European contractors are prepared to quarrel with their own bread, and we may well suppose that if they were properly encouraged and fairly treated, they would prove to be of infinitely more use to their employers than ignorant men would be. It is well known that Waviell and Tredwell on the Bhore, and Wythes and Jackson on the Thull Ghat, induced some of the best Sub-Contractors—Masons, Carpenters, and Navvies—in England to come out to this country and construct the works on these ghats. They came, and executed what must ever be the admiration of the Engineering world. It is not too much to affirm that many of the irrigation works which have proved failures in several parts of India would have been successes, and some on which unnecessary capital has been expended, would have been less expensive, had European contract agency been used to help the Executive Engineers. In view of the contemplated extension of irrigation works in this country, we think the Public Works Department would derive no small advantage from our hints. If full publicity is given to all public works contracts, and the best agency for carrying out these contracts is employed, we are sure that the public will receive greater value for their money than they can receive under a close and secret system and under an inefficient contract agency such as now prevails.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 18TH MAY.

THE Conference of London,—with Lord Stanley as chief Magus,—has accomplished something exceedingly like your Indian jugglers' basket trick. After the conjurors had covered up, with a light diplomatic structure of straw, the parties to an apparently mortal, political, and military struggle, and without their having applied any apparent means whatever, astonished Europe has heard the storm thus hidden from its view by diplomatic forms, gradually becoming fainter and fainter, till now when Lord Stanley removes the light conjuring apparatus he has used, we find that there are no contending parties beneath it at all. All is peace and amity; and yet according to the chief magician who has produced this extraordinary change or optical illusion, nothing whatever has really been *done* to produce it. True, a "collective guarantee" of all the great powers in Europe has been given for the neutrality of Luxemburg, but according to Lord Stanley this collective guarantee does not really increase but rather diminishes, if anything, the responsibility of England, and by parity of reasoning of all the other great Powers, with respect to Luxemburg. Now, as Lord Stanley boldly proclaimed, before giving this guarantee, that England would be strictly neutral in case war broke out, it seems to follow that if we have rather diminished than increased our obligations, we might be strictly neutral still without loss of honour if ever war does break out for the military possession of Luxemburg. And all that Lord Derby has said supports this view. He told the Lords the other day that it was not "a joint and several guarantee" but only a "collective guarantee" which "did not impose on this country any *special and separate duty* of enforcing its provisions." This means apparently that if any great power breaks the collective guarantee,—and of course Luxemburg is in no danger *except* from Germany or France,—the others are absolved from their promise to observe it. If one out of seven powers breaks it, then as the guarantee was given by seven powers and not by six, and the obligation to which seven were equal six *need* not think themselves competent to undertake;—any one of the six may cry off at pleasure. This seems to be the meaning of the "collective guarantee" of the neutrality of Luxemburg, as far as it can be extorted from our statesmen. And if this is what it means, a greater farce was never enacted by Indian jugglers or by the coarser English jugglers of our street corners than this. Nothing can tend more to diminish the influence of European treaties, and the respect that is felt for them, than this entering into engagements which are no engagements and which are thrown aside at the first moment when they ought to take effect. Either Lord Stanley has enlarged, and *greatly* enlarged, the obligations of this country, by giving our guarantee to the neutrality of Luxemburg, or he has done much to lower our influence, already low enough, if he has signed a waste-paper treaty which all the powers know that England has only signed because she will have plenty of excuses for not acting upon it. France is still, as every one in France says, straining every nerve to get ready for war, though all her *official* speech is of a peace solidly concluded by the London treaty. If she is really preparing for war,—of course one never trusts reports,—what a miserable position we shall be placed in, if we are either dragged by our engagements into a war in the issues of which we feel no interest, and for neither party to which we have much sympathy,—or are compelled to sneak out of it by excuses which will lower us in the eyes of Europe more than Lord Russell's Polish policy lowered us four years ago. At present Lord Stanley is receiving the usual homage of apparent success. But my own impression is that the treaty signed this day week in London, will prove one of the most unfortunate acts of any recent English foreign minister;—Palmerstonian after the age of Palmerston has gone by.

I had hoped, with that sort of modesty which becomes "such creatures as we are in such a world as the present," that the compound householder was slain at all events for this session, but, indeed, during this last week Mr. Gladstone has fought as vigorously for his body, as Achilles for the body of Patroclus, and I think has won a victory over it at last. I told you in my last letter of Mr. Disraeli's great victory on Thursday week, and of the taunts with which he taunted Mr. Gladstone, charging him with emulating the "Denunciations of Torquemada and the interpretation of Loyola." Well, he had his victory then, but on Saturday Mr. Gladstone received a rather violent radical deputation from Manchester and Liverpool against the Government bill, in which, there was no doubt, a good deal of bluster, but to which Mr. Gladstone replied in a very able though perhaps too sarcastic speech, comparing the Liberal party in the House of Commons to a Welsh farmer's conception of a fox, which he told one of the sportsmen he had seen "but it was a very little one and runn'd up a tree." The Liberal trimmers in the House of Commons did not like being compared to a squirrel up a tree, and for the time this speech increased Mr. Gladstone's unpopularity with his party. Mr. Disraeli, however, did not at all like the threat of renewed agitation which Mr. Gladstone had launched at him in case this bill should be passed in its present unsatisfactory form as relates to the compound householder. Mr. Disraeli tried to make light of the threat on Monday, speaking angrily of the Liverpool deputation as "spouters of stale sedition," and as "obsolete incendiaries," and of Mr. Gladstone with an affectation of grief and pity, quoting against him Pope's lines against Addison,—

> "Who would not laugh if such a man there be ?
> Who would not weep if Atticus were he ?"

But he could not disguise from himself that this threat of renewed agitation, directly the bill passes, was very formidable, and that Mr. Gladstone has ample and more than ample power in the country to secure that renewal of agitation. He evidently did not like the prospect at all, and last night on occasion of an amendment proposed by Mr. Hodgkinson, M. P. for Newark, to abolish entirely in all *parliamentary* boroughs all rating of the owners instead of the occupiers,—which is, of course, equivalent to repealing all the Compounding Acts, the Small Tenements Act, and other local Acts, absolutely in *parliamentary* boroughs,—the Chancellor of the Exchequer suddenly, and to the great dismay of his party, accepted Mr. Gladstone's olive branch and agreed in effect to abolish the compounding of rates in parliamentary boroughs altogether. Mr. Gladstone early in the debate and in a very thin house, made such a concession by the Government the condition *sine qua non* of any support on his part to the Government bill. If this concession were refused, he promised to resist its passing by every means in his power, and to agitate immediately for the repeal of all the unjust distinctions it would then contain. If this concession were to be made he promised generally to withdraw all party opposition. And Mr. Disraeli, as I said, to the great amusement of the Liberals, and the great horror of the Conservative party, acceded pretty graciously to the proposal, of course bringing down upon himself a great fire of criticism from both sides. Mr. Bernal Osborne, the jester of the House, congratulated him on his decision, said that "there was more joy over one Chancellor of the Exchequer that repenteth than over ninety and nine just Liberals who need no repentance," and spoke of Mr. Disraeli as himself alone constituting the ministry, and of all his colleagues as "most respectable pawns on the board." Mr. Osborne said that if the Conservatives did not like their leader's policy, if they were not "obsolete" Conservatives, they might come over to the left of the speaker, while the Liberals would go and sit behind Mr. Disraeli and support him in his work. "I expect," said Mr. Osborne, "that he (Mr. Disraeli) will not only settle the reform question, but that one day we shall all be sitting behind him and that he will settle the question of the Irish Church." And, no doubt, it is quite true that Mr. Disraeli has manipulated his somewhat obstinate and unmanageable party with consummate address, gradually accustoming them to his own Tory radical views by humouring them with all sorts of artificial guarantees and counteracting provisions, which one by one he has removed, till his party are now almost as pure Tory radicals as himself. I remember when I was a little boy, I used (as very little boys did in that time) to wear night-caps. Suddenly a breath of Reform swept over the matrons of the land; a rumour spread from mouth to mouth among bold and original female minds, that night-caps were no use, and my own tutelary deity, who had such a bold and original mind, determined that my brothers and I should wear night-caps no longer. But she had some of the delicate diplomacy of a Disraeli about her, and fearing that the winds might take advantage of the unpreparedness of our little heads for a sudden and complete abolition of night-caps, she treated those little heads as Mr. Disraeli has been treating the blockheads of his own party. She first clipped the night caps, and when we had slept a night or two without incurring any terrible catarrh or other ill-result, she clipped them again, until at last, by a short series of such clippings, the night-cap had become at least as small as ladies' bonnets are now, when in the fullness of time the poor remnant of the former night-cap vanished altogether. Such is Mr. Disraeli's policy with his party. He piqued himself, and taught them to pique themselves, a month or two ago on the fact that the compounding acts would vary the result so much in many of the boroughs. But he had no intention probably even then of keeping on these restrictions. First he cut away the dual vote,—the ornamental frill of the night-cap. Then he cut away the second year's residence, a good substantial part of the fabric of the night-cap. Now he has cut away the compounding acts,—almost all that remains of it:—and the good old Tories snore away as comfortably as ever and don't miss what they have been deprived of by such gradual approaches.

Still whatever praise we give to Mr. Disraeli for his intellectual adroitness we must admit that Mr. Gladstone has in this last instance gained his battle. I do not say,—I do not believe—that Mr. Disraeli was anxious to defeat him. Indeed, he knew that sooner or later Mr. Gladstone must succeed. But he would not have cut off these compounding acts in the *present* bill,—(which would at present exclude some 400,000 voters or more from the register)—without Mr. Gladstone's pressure. His own party would not have allowed him, and no doubt Mr. Gladstone's speech last night was, in fact, a victory for the *Liberal party and Mr. Disraeli* over the obstinate Tories.

There has been a curious little bit of diplomacy at Brooks's in order to get Mr. Gladstone elected to that old Whig Club. If balloted for in the usual way, he would certainly have been blackballed. In most of the Clubs one blackball in ten excludes; in many, one blackball in much fewer than ten. The old Whigs still hate Mr. Gladstone. So his friends proposed to give the committee power to admit in any one year any members (not exceeding *five*) of the Liberal party in either house of parliament without a general ballot. Now, they carried this rule on Wednesday by a very narrow majority—only 8;—63 in favour to 55 against it. Such is the hostility still felt in the stiff Whig circles to the statesman of genius in the Liberal party!

MILITARY LETTER.

(*From our Own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 18TH MAY.

IT may not be altogether improper in a military correspondent to resent the sudden rush of Her Majesty's Government across his communications with the good town of Bombay. Of course he is quite powerless to drive off the enemy, but at least he can express his disgust. There may be no use in struggling with fate, or flying in its face, generally far more injurious to the flyer than to the face of that hard deity, but carefully avoiding any such contact, one may at least denounce fate when it appears in the shape of a peddling government office. To ordinary unofficial minds, gifted only with a slight amount of common-sense, there appears to be something sublimely foolish and "infinitely little" in the determination to stop the weekly mail to Bombay. All I can say, from my point of view, is that it is a violation of the sound usages of war, which prescribe rapid and constant communication between all important parts of an army on active service. The social and commercial worlds are always on active service. Bombay is surely equivalent to a *corps d'armee* in front of the enemy. The enemy is a composite creature—time, space, loss, blunder, error, pain, misconception—everything, in short, against which prompt and continuous interchange of thought, information, guidance, advice, one might say, at risk of ridicule, affection, is one of the safeguards of poor human creatures. Here, around this metropolis, there are petty villages of villas having their double and triple delivery. What a contrast to the treatment of the important town of Bombay, great commercial head quarters, and destined to become an emporium. Whatever may be the hidden meaning of the stoppage of the weekly mail, it is bad on every reasonable principle; and I have no doubt you will reciprocate my hearty grumble. We, on this side, must try to get it altered, and were it not that there is such a fuss about reform, such a vital fight between parties and principles going on, and as regards the continent, such dread of war, there would have been a row in Parliament ere this concerning the decision of the Treasury.

Peace, you know, has been patched up, but neither France nor Germany is satisfied. The facts are that by threatening to fight, and telling Europe that unless Prussia was coerced, he would bring on a general war, Napoleon has succeeded in obtaining the neutralization of Luxemburg, and the demolition of the fortress. But this cannot be done without blowing down part of the town, I fear, since a good deal of the works consists of natural rock. The French are already chuckling over this fresh reversal of the arrangements of 1815. If the Germans do not yet understand what has happened, they will appreciate it when Count Bismarck demands from the parliament, money wherewith to build a new fortress, covering the Rhenish Prussian and Rhenish Bavarian railway system. Neither party of course was disarmed, although some pretence of disarming has been made in France. The truth is that with the existing military systems of France and Germany disarming can never be any thing but a sham. And the reason is plain. If England disbanded fifty battalions they would be clean gone, and could only be got again by beginning *ab initio*. If France or Germany reduce the total of their active armies—and this is what *they* call disarming—there still remains exactly the same quantity of potential military force in the reserves and men on furlough. The only solid disarmament practicable in France or Germany would be one based on a change in the law of conscription, providing that only a small number of conscripts should be called out every year for training. Even then, you know, the *lists* would remain, and in the event of the adoption of a warlike policy, the whole number on the lists could be had at once. While it is absurd to suppose that either power would seriously diminish the effective of the scientific corps, there is a talk of proposing and securing a general disarmament, but if anything is done, it will only be a stupendous juggle.

Why, at this very moment, proposals are before Parliament to augment our reserve to a force of 50,000 men, obtained partly by enlisting militiamen with liability to be called out for permanent army service in any part of the world,—30,000 are to be so got, thinks the Horse Guards—and partly by inducing old soldiers, whose term of service has nearly expired, to enlist in the army of Reserve, with the obligation of twelve days' training annually, and the liability to be summoned once more on active service anywhere. Besides these there are to be 30,000 old soldiers and pensioners secured for duty in the United Kingdom. These proposals are small, and will encounter opposition small as they are. The truth is that we have not among us a single man in a high position capable of grasping the whole subject, and of effecting a radical and wholesome change. Sir John Pakington really knows nothing about it, and small blame to him. But the consequence of his ignorance is that he is wholly at the mercy of the Horse Guards and the War Office clerks. A real reform is something our House of Commons is incapable of conceiving or carrying out, and it may be doubted if a heaven-born army organizer would succeed better than a Chairman of Quarter Sessions, whom Fate, in a fit of irony, made first head of the Admiralty, and now head of the army. This is one of the many penalties we pay for Parlia[illegible] tary Government. But a heavie[illegible] on the narrow shoulders [illegible] kington. Fate has ent[illegible] nal duty of [illegible] The [illegible] department. [illegible] revised by presented to Parlia[illegible] I do not suppose it [illegible] reported to you weeks ago—that is, practically, the adoption in a modified form of the French system of *Intendance*; in other words a grand central administration for all sources of supply, now so oddly cut up and distributed. If the Reform question will permit, this will have to be discussed at length in Parliament; but I doubt whether Parliament will find the time. Moreover there is really no confidence in the capacity either of the officials or parliament to effect a reform. So you see our military arrangements, as usual, are in a great mess. If the reader will look into Carlyle's Frederick he will find an account there of the state of England's "Fighting apparatus" in the middle of the last century, and one is in a state of perpetual astonishment how, with such material as we possess, we should never or so rarely be able to get it into a condition fit for use. We are not much beyond what we were a hundred years ago.

There is little of special personal interest to record. The good service pension, held by General Gordon, has been divided—£100 a year going to Colonel Stephenson, C. B., Guardsman, and £50 each to Quartermaster Morris, and Quartermaster Collins. Sir Patrick Grant is fond of men of his own name—all Grants are A, 1—he has appointed Captain Grant, 11th Hussars, assistant Military Secretary, and Lieutenant Grant 78th Foot, and Lieutenant Strahen, R. A. his Aides-de-camp. No one south of the Tweed had a chance. The retirement of Sir Thomas Trowbridge has created some surprise, as in violation of the five years rule he had already held his place over the time, and it was understood that he had a royal guarantee, rule or no rule, that he should hold it if he liked for life.

There is considerable dissatisfaction as the shortening of the period of home service, to regiments arriving from foreign service, now so much in fashion. Here are the first battalions of the 13th and 14th going to the Mediterranean after three years at home. The *modus operandi* of the Horse Guards, whatever may be its principle, operates very unequally. Nobody could complain if this happened in time of war, but when we are resolved to fight nobody, we might manage a little better.

AFGHANISTAN.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

24th May.—With a body of 3,500 Cavalry and six batallions of Infantry, Sirdar Mahomed Abdoorrahman Khan arrived at Cabul to-day leaving one thousand sowars with nine batallions of Infantry at Ghiznee under the Governor Nazur Mahomed Khan to aid him in his difficulties. The Ameer with the Moostoufee Sirdar Abdoorrazaque Khan Hafizjee, the son of Meer Wan-iz the son of Khan Sheereendill Khan, and others went to receive Abdoorrahman Khan whose arrival he had so long wished for, five kosses on the Ghiznee road. The Candahar affairs are now no longer a mystery as they have been related by Abdoorrahman Khan in their true colors. There is not the least doubt that Azim Khan has proved himself a tool for oppression and tyranny over the subjects not less than showing a remarkable inactivity in the field. A letter, which Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan has just now on his way from Ghiznee to Cabul received from Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan in reply his own calls on the former to meet the latter in an open field of battle. The Turkistanee Sirdar thus writes the son of the Ameer—"You seem to have well remembered the fact of non-interference in my Government of Turkistan in case I do not interfere with that of yours in Cabul; but you have quite forgotten what injury you have done to me by making my respected brother, Wally Mahomed Khan, a prisoner. I obtained for your father the throne of Cabul, and it was indeed I, who saved you from the midst of difficulties in the face of thousands of enemies. Was it in exchange for this good I have done to you that you treacherously captured my innocent brother and treated him with the utmost disgrace in the course of his imprisonment? You may now either release him or cut his throat, I will not rest unless I complete my designs." This letter has been forwarded to Azim Khan at Candahar for his perusal. News was this day received from Candahar by the Ameer to the effect that Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, Governor of Herat, after realizing seventy thousand rupees in part payment of the revenue of the Ferah and Doulutabad districts from the zemindars has gone to Herat for a short time.

25th May.—Some time ago the Ameer Mohamed Afzul Khan had taken a lac of rupees from the Cabul merchants as loan. Only twenty thousand rupees were paid in part of the payment when the Kootwall was ordered to realize another lac from the merchants as the Ameer said he was short of money. The order was immediately brought into effect, but the merchants waited on Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan submitting their grievances and soliciting his intervention for the cancelment of the order which was to do them much harm. The Sirdar accordingly recommended the merchants to the Ameer and it was not without great solicitations that the request was granted. A letter, which was this day received from Khilm, contained the following account of the movements and success of Sirdar Fyz Mohamed Khan the ruler of Turkistan. "On his way from Bamian to Badakhshan Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan had an interview with Sirdar Mohamed Ibrahim Khan, son of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, at Shibghan when the latter was coming with his troops to join the former. When the Sirdar was at Shibghan a letter came for him from Tuklta Pool from Ameer Shere Ally Khan, informing him that he had reached there with safety, and desiring the Sirdar to come to Tuklta Pool immediately. Fyz Mohamed Khan was sensible to comply with this request as the whole of his newly acquired possession of Badakhshan, Shiburghan, and Koondaiz was in danger on account of a rebellion raised by the expelled Meer of Budakhshan, the father-in-law of Sirdar Azim Khan. He therefore made up for the last named station with a body of seven thousand troops under his command and signally defeated the Meer and the party who had embraced his cause. A number of the Khans of Badakhshan who had deserted the cause of Fyz Mohamed Khan were beheaded while the Meer effected his escape, and is said to have fled in the direction of Candahar. The whole city of Badakhshan was given to plunder by the troops of the victorious Sirdar, and damage to the extent of eight lacs (8,00,000) Tillahs of gold was done to the people of the city and the suburb, (it should be borne in mind that Badakhshan is a very rich province in Central Asia) a great part of which fell in the hands of the victor. Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan having now appointed his brother-in-law, Hussin Mahomed Khan, Governor of Badakhshan has returned to Bamian. The Ameer Shere Ally Khan with Sirdar Sekundur Khan is encamped at Tuklta Pool and his son Mahomed Ibrahim Khan at Mazari Shareef six kosses distant from Khilm on the Bokhara road. Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, the commandant of Fyz Mahomed Khan's troop at Bamian is at Dusht Soofaid, which the officials of Fyz Mohamed Khan are busily engaged in realizing the revenue of the province of Bamian which yields six lacs of rupees per annum. At Andkhoo, south of the river Amoo and north of Bulkh, everything is quiet."

26th May.—Pay arrears were distributed today to the troops that had arrived from Jallalabad and Koram and General Shabhaz Khan was ordered to remove them to Killah Quzee. A khilut was also conferred this day on Nazir Mehdee Khan. Instructions were given this day to Meer Atalique and Sahibzadal Ghoolam Jan Kahee to see that no news-letter would go out of Cabul abroad and to punish severely whoever be found guilty of communicating the news for the other quarter. News was this day submitted to the Ameer through a petition from Sirdar Nasroollah Khan to the following effect:—"On the return of Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan from the neighbourhood of Cabul to Badakhshan, the Ghilzies had kept quiet impressed with an idea of the withdrawal of the Sirdar. Since his return from Badakhshan, however, they have again raised disturbances and have become perfectly uncontrollable. Sirdar Jallaloodeen Khan is at Koonair (the seat of the old Bahooth Syed of that place now a prisoner at Cabul) residing with his sister and waiting only the orders of Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan to invade Jallalabad and Lallpoora. Killah Secunder Khan is being strengthened and fortified by the Governor of Jallalabad and every other arrangements to meet any aggression are being made as well."

27th May.—The following letter, dated 15th May, was received from Bokhara at Cabul to-day. "It was stated in the last letter that the charge of the river Amoo has been quietly made over by the Ameer Mozufhur Khan of Bokhara to the Russian authorities according to the request of the Russian General. The Shah had afterwards suspicions that the arrangements would effect the horse trade in his dominions but they are removed by the Russian authorities. The fresh news of this quarter now is that in exchange for the Shah's possession of Bokhara (the capital) and the little left for him in its neighbourhood (such as Shahri-Sabz, Khirea, Kurshee, Hissar, &c., &c.,) the Russian General had requested His Majesty to pay to his Government eighty lacs of Tillas annually when he will be left to govern the dominions over which he had his hold. In addition to this [illegible] ested to allow the [illegible] Russi[illegible] Court; the [illegible]ntonment for troops [illegible] free and unmolested [illegible] all the Russian merchants who might come in his territory for trade; that it would be the *duty* of the Ameer to see that such merchants and men of trade are not given harm to, or else the responsibility will rest on him. The Shah has agreed to all these terms, but implores humbly to restore to him the possession of Samarkund To submit this request to the Czar the General has directed the Shah to send his envoy to the Court of St. Petersburgh which His Majesty will do in a few days. The Shah's mother, who is constantly consulted in political matters, proposes to send her eldest son, the Governor of Kurshee, to St. Petersburgh with the Shah's Moorasilah on the subject of the restoration of Samurkund. At Merve, Shahjehan, and Churkh the Russians are making arrangements to build their cantonments. At Tashkund their architectural arrangements are nearly complete, and at Kohjund heaps of materials are seen every where on the roads and passes."

Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan went to Killah Murwareed this morning, and was for a long time engaged in making the military arrangements.

28th May.—News was this day received in Cabul to the effect that Sirdar Fyz Mohamed Khan on his return from Khan Abad (in Budukhshan) summoned to his presence all the Khans of the Kohistanee tribe, conferred khiluts on them, and directed them to remit to his officials the revenue of their province regularly at the appointed time. That Sirdar Mahomed Alun Khan has despatched according to the instructions of Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan 5,000 troops to Gurdani Deewar. The Ameer on hearing this intelligence wrote a letter to the Governor of Ghorebund requesting him to make arrangements to stop Fyz Mahomed Khan's progress in Kohistan and promising to send him reinforcements for the object soon. Report was also submitted to the Ameer to-day from Peshawur to the effect that Sirdar Mahomed Hussun Khan, son of the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, who with his brother, Mahomed Aslum Khan, had withdrawn from Cabul a few weeks ago, intends now to leave the British territory for Turkistan to join Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan with fifteen sowars. The Ameer on hearing this intelligence thus addressed Hafizjee sitting by him: "I intended to send a Sirdar to Peshawur to bring Mohamed Hussun Khan back to Cabul and had directed you to effect this object. Never think of it any more now and let Mahomed Hussun do whatever he likes."

29th May.—The mother of Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan residing at Cabul suddenly became very sick to-day. The Ameer Sahib attended by the son of Sirdar Sarfaraz Khan, Meer Atanlique Khan, and others went to the lady's house to enquire of her health. Orders were also given t[illegible] the Ameer to Nazir Mehdee Khan [illegible]ve the prisoner, Sirdar Shere Dill K[illegible]om the city to the fort of Balla [illegible] and to keep him there under a double [illegible] until further orders. Frequent reports ar[illegible]ived from Turkistan of the oppression and [illegible]nny of Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan toward [illegible] Cabulees. [illegible]ers of these are stated to [illegible] [illegible]d sold to Turkomans a[illegible]s Durbar Sirdar Zoohak [illegible]homed Khan were ordered to march to Chareekar to join the camp of Sirdar Shumsoodeen Khan and Sirdar Mohamed Eusoof Khan was directed to leave for Gurdani Deewar on the Cabul and Bamian road. Sirdar Ameenooddowlah was made commandant of 500 soldiers of the Kazulbassh tribe and was instructed to encamp at Killah Mahomed until further directions. A rich Khilut was also conferred on this Sirdar on his nomination to this military office in the Durbar held to-day.

30th May.—The Ameer had only 3,000 troops at Cabul before the arrival here of Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan. The total number of the force at Cabul including the Sirdar's Candahar troops and those encamped at Balla Hissar now number eight thousand fighting men. For the artillery the mahajuns and merchants in the city have been requested to procure horses in order that cannons (of which there is a good collection at Killah Quazee) might be taken to Chareekar. Camels are also seized for the purpose and mules are bought for carrying corn to Chareekar. Some time ago Bee Bee Murwareed had appointed her own men on the Syre Chabootra to realise the *Okoonjee* revenue or taxes from the merchants, &c. This she had done with a view to obtain something in payment of the loan taken from her by the Ameer. The fact was reported to Abdoorrahman Khan this day and he removed the men of Bee Bee Murwareed for the Syre Chabootra to the great discontent of the lady.

WE were able to quote yesterday a rise on June 2nd in the value of the Bank of Bengal Shares from Rs. 1,875 to Rs. 1,887-8 consequent on something more definite "having transpired in Calcutta respecting the amalgamation of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay. We observe that the money article of the *Englishman* of June 3rd chronicles a further rise. Our contemporary says, "A good number of Bank of Bengal Shares were bought for different orders at Rs. 1,900."

THE following paragraph is taken from the *Madras Times* of the 5th instant:—

> We understand that a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras yesterday afternoon, it was decided to open a Branch of the Bank at Bombay.

We did not take any notice the other day of the impertinence of the *Times of India* in suggesting that our telegram giving the news of the decision come to by the Bank of Madras was not in point of truthfulness to our contemporary's own telegram about the mutiny at Meerut. It was not worth while to quarrel about the matter, as we knew that the dawk would soon bring confirmation of our telegram. Whether the Bank of Madras has power to open a branch here is another question. We believe it has. Its operations are not necessarily confined to the Madras Presidency, for it has just established a branch at Colombo in Ceylon, and there can be no good reason why it should be prevented from trying to do some business in Bombay if it can.

THE intimations of the conquest of Bokhara by the Russians which our Cabool correspondent's previous letters have supplied us with are borne out by the facts which we are able to lay before our readers to-day. Samarcand, often reported to have been captured, has actually fallen at last into the power of Russia, and not only Samarcand, but the whole of Bokhara down to the borders of Afghanistan. Military cantonments are being built by the conqueror at Merv almost within sight of Herat; and other strongholds along the Southern border of the Khanate are also being occupied in a similar manner. Even in Bokhara, the capital city, Russia is building military cantonments and dictating conditions to the helpless Emir. The Emir is praying to have Samarcund restored to him, and the Russian General has theatrically suggested the despatch of a Bokharian envoy to the Czar to prefer his request to head quarters. The very heir to the Bokharian throne is accordingly about to set out for St. Petersburg. How vain his mission he will by and by discover.

SIRDAR Fyz Mahommed Khan, the able general of the legitimate Ameer of Afghanistan, Shere Ali, has not allowed the grass to grow at his heels in his sudden movement from Cabul to his own province of Badakshan, beyond the Afghan border, at the very moment when he had entered Cabul and disposed his forces for the seiging the rival Ameer Afzul Khan in the fortress of Balla Hissar. The danger which had called him away was a rebellion raised by the Meer whom he had driven from the Government of the province and who seems in the present instance to have been acting under the instructions from Candahar of Azim Khan, the partisan of—if we may so call him—the Balla Hissar Ameer. Fyz Mahommed Khan crushed the rebellion in a day, beheaded a number of the recreant Khans who had deserted his cause, and gave the city of Badakshan up to the plunder of his troops. The ringleader of the rebellion, however, the dethroned Meer made his escape and fled, it is supposed, to his father-in-law, Azim Khan, at Candahar. Fyz Mahommed Khan has thus recovered his province, but he has allowed his enemy at Cabul to obtain an advantage. Abdoorrahman Khan who it will be remembered had [illegible] from Candahar to Cabul at the head of an army when he heard that his father, Ameer [illegible] Khan [illegible] besieged in Balla Hissar has now arrived at Cabul raising by means of his own contingent his father's army to upwards of 8,000 men. Fyz Mohommed is coming down from Badakshan, and the Cabul Ameer has sent a force up beyond Cabul to meet him, and Fyz Mohommed must fight his way back to Cabul. A great pitched battle almost beneath its walls seems inevitable, and if so the opposing forces will be handled on each side by the greatest of the Afghan Generals.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

IT is with great regret that we have to announce the premature death at Matheran, on Sunday evening, of Mr. William Henry Crawford, the well-known solicitor of Bombay. Mr. Crawford had a serious attack of dysentery two or three months ago, and his restless energy of character would not let him take time to fairly regain his health before setting to work again. When he was at last compelled, by increasing illness, to take a holiday, he went to Matheran instead of to Suez, and there soon became so much worse that a fortnight ago his life was despaired of. The natural strength of his constitution, however, enabled him to rally for a time, and last week hopes were entertained that he might be brought down to Bombay and put on board the mail steamer of the 9th instant. But on Friday night there was a relapse, and yesterday morning news was received that Mr. Crawford had died the previous evening. There was some difference of opinion among the Doctors two or three weeks ago as to the precise nature of disease from which Mr. Crawford was suffering, but we believe the medical men now agree that the immediate cause of death was an abscess of the liver. There can be no doubt that Mr. Crawford, who delighted in feats of physical strength and daring, injured himself last year by his exertions as one of the volunteer crew of the lifeboat that went out to succour one of the wrecks on our coast. After that exploit he was laid up with a bad attack of jaundice and never afterwards recovered his old vigour of health. But what must have contributed more than anything else to break him down was the terrible anxiety, and the incessant wear and tear of mental labour, that he had to endure from the beginning of the first commercial panic in 1865 to the day of his death. It has been a trying time to every one in Bombay; but no man single-handed went through so much as William Crawford, for he took up the cause of each of his clients with as much zeal and energy as if it were his own, and he hardly ever gave himself any rest from business. Even a few days before his death, when all his friends already feared he was dying, he insisted on attempting to attend to work. Mr. Crawford was a man of about 36 or 37 years of age, and had only been married six months before his death. He will be greatly missed in Bombay.

The funeral, we understand, took place yesday evening, the body, at the deceased's own request, being buried at Matheran.

CAPTAIN SHERARD OSBORN, Managing Director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (Limited) has drawn our attention to the proceedings of the Company's third ordinary meeting, reported in the *Daily News* of 1st May, Captain Osborn, in doing so, says: "As the report brings prominently forward the great success attendant upon the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition, a notice in your paper would no doubt excite the attention of the mercantile community and probably induce them practically to consider the question of a new and efficient direct submarine Telegraph Line to India." We observe that the Company has declared a dividend of ten per cent., and that a large sum is carried to the reserve. The Chairman in the course of the proceedings mentioned that the Company had concluded a contract with the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company for a third cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence to be completed in July. The Company had also accepted another contract for the connection by submarine telegraph of the island of Tasmania with the Australian continent, which would form one of the links in a great system of direct telegraphic communication between America, England, India and the antipodes to which the directors were giving the closest attention. The Chairman also announced that the Company held a liberal concession from the Italian Government by which direct telegraphy, under the Company's superintendence, with English clerks, would shortly be established from Susa on the French frontier to Suez. They had also under contract placed three lengths of cables across the Straits of Messina so as to prevent any interruption of that part of the line, "and the Lords of the Treasury and the Secretary of the State for Foreign Affairs, fully recognising the national and world-wide importance of direct submarine communication via Suez to India, had promised to give them every assistance with the French Government in obtaining a right of way, for telegraph, throug France, and the Treasury minute of the 10th of January last, relative to telegraphic communication between the United Kingdom and its dependencies, led the board to believe that the day had arrived when the Government of this country began to appreciate the public importance of submarine telegraphy as a means of connecting effectually one part of the world with the other. The fact that it was easier now to telegraph across the Atlantic and the American continent to San Francisco than it was from London to Bombay, would, before long, he (the Chairman) trusted cease to exist as a scandal to the enormous interests involved in our commerce with India, Australia and China." We quite agree with Captain Osborn that the report holds out sufficient inducement for the reopening of the question of a direct submarine telegraph line to India; but unless Government takes it in hand we fear, under the present circumstances of Bombay, it will be a considerable time before the spontaneous efforts of the commercial public will be directed to the promotion of any such work. It is, however, an imperial question. The telegraphic connection of England and India should not depend on a single line, and far less on a single wire. The truth is that no land line will ever guarantee that communication which should imperatively exist between the two countries in the event of England being involved in any continental quarrel, and the most effectual means of ensuring that guarantee is by an independent submarine line. Since the former cables were sunk in the Red Sea the art of submarine telegraphy has made tremendous progress, and what has been done in the stormy bed of the Atlantic Ocean may be accomplished with a hundredfold greater ease in the quiet waters of the Indian Ocean and Red Sea. We trust that the English Government has really in contemplation the splendid scheme that would seem to be ascribed to it by Mr. Pender of establishing submarine communication with all its leading dependencies. Whether the mercantile community of this country might aid or not in the laying down of a submarine cable from this to Suez, it is certain that the commercial public would be glad to see it done, as the operations of the present land line have the unhappy knack of ceasing at highly critical moments, and as, when they are not interrupted, the messages are more often a delusion and a snare, through the ignorance of foreign signallers, than a trustworthy guide as to the state of the markets or the wishes of correspondents.

THE *Englishman's Overland Mail*:—The License Tax has entered on a new phase. The Viceroy has ruled that the salaries drawn by officials for May shall be taken as the standard on which the Tax shall be calculated. But the Act says distinctly the profits on which it shall be charged shall be *annual* profits. People are, therefore, asking under what section the Viceroy assumes the power to make a single monthly payment the standard. The decision complicates matters worse than ever. A few weeks ago the Government of the Nort-Western Provinces ruled that the Tax was to be levied on incomes which had accrued in 1866-67, but this ruling of the Viceroy transfers the Tax to incomes which may accrue in 1867-68; who shall attempt to reconcile all these conflicting rulings? There can be no doubt that this Tax is doing a considerable amount of harm. It has shaken the confidence of the public in the measures of the Government, and added to the bad effect produced by that policy of "masterly inactivity," for which the Government of Sir John Lawrence will long be remembered.

THE *Englishman*:—Within the last few days there has passed away from us one who, thirty years ago, held a position second to few of that day as an oriental scholar, General Stephen Davis Riley, who will be recalled to mind as the eccentric head of the Madrissa College, and of the Board of Examiners. Since his withdrawal from the Madrissa, he has retired into private life, and has for years been dead to the general public, being rarely seen out of doors, except on his periodical visits to the Bank of Bengal. He had taken up his retreat in Kidderpore, where he lived in close retirement, especially after the loss of his only son, who died about a year ago, as his father has now died, of heat-apoplexy. The old man had amassed a very large sum nearly nine lakhs it is believed, which the one dream of his life was to leave to his son, but when this dream was broken, he resolved, having always been a man eccentric even bore with regard to strictness in his religious duties, to leave it to different religious societies. We hear that one lakh will go to a widowed sister, one or two large bequests to private friends, while the bulk of the property will be divided between the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for the Propagation of the Gospel, for the Conversion of the Jews, the Church Missionary Society, the Additional Clergy Society of Calcutta, and the Bible Society. General Riley was in his 81st year.

THE same:—We hasten to give prominent insertion to the subjoined letter from His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan. If the princely donation of the Maharajah be supported as it deserves by the native and European communities, the work of the committee will be both pleasant and easy—

No. 547.

The Palace, Burdwan, the 1st June, 1867.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

SIR,—A few days ago Dr. Anderson, the Curator of the Indian Museum, called and presented me with a copy of the proceedings of the Natural History Committee of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, with reference to the establishment of a Zoological Garden in Calcutta.

I have since seen your article on the proposed scheme, and I now write to inform you that, as I consider the Society should receive the hearty co-operation of all residents in or near Calcutta, especially of the native community, I have much pleasure in offering a donation of Rs. 30,000, (thirty thousand) and when the buildings are completed I shall, if desired, have the further pleasure of placing a small collection of wild animals at the disposal of the Committee of Management.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

THE same:—The defeat of the Foudheli Arabs is likely to be of signal service to the population of Aden. As soon as the chief of the tribe and his head men had sent in their submission to the Political Agent, the peasantry of Lahadj returned to their ordinary avocations. The Government, too, have shown themselves anxious to turn the peace to advantage, as they have entered into a convention with the Sultan of Lahadj, under the terms of which the British will undertake the construction of an aqueduct from a place called Sheik Othman to Aden. The Adenese are, therefore, likely, at last, to have a good and constant supply of water secured to them, a boon of the very first magnitude.

THE same:—The weary negotiation about the French possessions in India has entered on a new phase. The Imperial Government consents, it is said, to give up all its outlying possessions for a pecuniary consideration, but decides to retain Pondicherry and Chandernagore. Now, as far as the information before the public goes, there has never been any question of the purchase or exchange of Pondicherry. The English Government were anxious only to take possession of Chandernagore, a place of no political importance, and of no real value to France, since it is surrounded on all sides by English territory. The size of the settlement again ought to make the question of a transfer a mere matter of detail. Small as it is, however, it serves as a refuge for persons anxious to avoid the action of the law in the capital of British India, and hence the English Government proposed that Chandernagore should be added to the British possessions, an equivalent portion of territory being added to the settlement of Pondicherry. It is to be regretted that this simple and reasonable proposal has not met the views of the French Government.

THE *Delhi Gazette* (*June 6*):—Agra was visited by a very heavy storm last night, which came up from the North about half-past seven in the shape of a severe dust storm. Those who were caught in it must have found it difficult work driving home, for in a few minutes darkness the most complete enveloped everything. For the greater part of the night the storm raged, taking the form chiefly of very strong wind, blinding lightning and thunder and not very plentiful rain. We should not be surprized to hear of considerable damage having been done by the violence of the elements. Instead of the air being fresh and clear after these atmospheric disturbances, it is if possible more close and disagreeable than it was before.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 4TH JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

Fair Dhollera	9 ⅜d.
7lb. Shirtings	10s. 0d.
8¼ „	11s. 9d.
40s. Twist	1s. 5d.

The Manchester Market is quiet.

The Bombay Mail of May 14th was delivered in London to-day.

The ship *Tiverton* has arrived from Bombay.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

BY a telegram received from Matheran yesterday morning, we learn that Mr. W. H. Crawford died there on Sunday night at eleven o'clock. In consequence of a relapse, Mr. Crawford was unable to proceed to Europe by the mail steamer yesterday afternoon as had been intended.

BOMBAY.

THE height of water on the Tower in Vehar Lake, for the week ending 8th June 1867, was 46·6, in the corresponding week of last year the height was 46·5.

ON account of the Pentecost holidays, the Small Causes Court was closed yesterday and will not re-open for business until to-morrow (Wednesday).

YESTERDAY the Master Attendant hoisted signals to the shipping in harbour, to "clear hawse," but with the exception of a solitary vessel or two none of the ships, or those in charge of them, acknowledged the signals; though one would think in common courtesy they were bound to do so.

WE have had another fall of rain which commenced about midnight on Sunday and continued at intervals up till 10 o'clock yesterday morning. In the early morning there was a good deal of lightning accompanied with distant thunder, which had the effect of cooling the atmosphere for the time, but in the afternoon the heat again became excessive.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, Colaba, this evening:—

Quick March		Hamm.
Overture	"Fidelio"	Beethoven.
Quadrille	"Neur Melodein	Strauss.
Selection	"Merry Wives of Windsor"	Nicoldi.
Waltz	"Helena"	F. Godfrey.
Galop	"Bon Soir"	Do.

A TELEGRAM of the 7th, from Kurrachee, reported that the direct line of telegraph was right to Constantinople. The same report was repeated in a telegram of the 9th, which also stated that the Persian line was interrupted to Teheran—another telegram of the same date conveying the additional information that the latter line was right to Tabreez, but interrupted to Bagdad. A telegram of yesterday's date reported the direct line to be still right to Constantinople, and the Persian line to be interrupted beyond Teheran.

THE report from the Poona Collectorate for the fortnight ending May 15, states that in a few villages to the north of the Joonere talooka there was on the 11th of that month a slight fall of rain; that there were good showers, also, in some villages of the Bhunthurry talooka on the second and tenth days of the fortnight, and a partial fall in Baramuktee and its adjoining villages; that sowing operations, in *Bagayet* lands only, had been carried on in the Poorundhur talooka of the district; and that there was no disease during the fortnight, either among men or cattle.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, 5th, via Turkey.

From Continent of Europe, 6th via Turkey.

From Alexandria, 9th.

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 9th to 8 P.M. of the 10th June were as follows:—

To Bombay.	*Max.*		*Min.*	
From Kurrachee	5	10	0	10
„ Calcutta via Agra	15	37	0	0
„ Calcutta via Madras	0	0	0	0
„ Madras	10	27	0	0

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Jamsetjee hospital concerning the death of Luckoo Mahadoo, a laborer, who was employed with others to apply tar to the planks of the bridges over the G. I. P. Railway lines at Ghatkoper near Coorla. About 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the deceased and another laborer were walking along the side of the up-line to bring a tub of tar from the Mahim junction chowkey. When near the Sion chowkey, a train from Coorla was seen approaching; and the deceased's attention being solely directed to it, he did not see another train which came up from Bombay and knocked him down. The deceased was removed to the Jamsetjee hospital, where he died the same evening from a compound fracture of the skull. The jury found that the deceased "died from injuries received by being accidentally run over by a railway train."

THE works in connection with the Overbridges at Carnac Bunder are being proceeded with by the Contractors, Messrs. Wells and Glover. On Saturday evening last, there was some blasting operations going on in connection with these works, when a large stone, weighing about a quarter of an hundredweight, was thrown right over the houses to a distance of about 150 yards into Coolie Warra, smashing in its descent the door of a dwelling-house; fortunately without injuring any person. Another stone, of less weight, was also thrown from the works into a lane some fifty yards distant. A few days previous, we are informed, that two little girls were slightly injured by a stone projected from these same works. It is to be hoped that greater precaution will be taken in future in carrying on blasting operation in the midst of so densely populated a part of the town, or it is to be feared that some very serious accident may happen.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.—In consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I Railways, the following changes will take place on and after the 9th and 10th June 1867 respectively, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office:—

For Post Towns on N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Khandeish Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal, 5 A. M.; after packet letters, 5-30 A. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway *i. e.* for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after Packet letters 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway Line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I Railway *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M.

WEATHER REPORT.—10TH JUNE.

Surat.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W., thermo meter 82, heavy rain this morning.

STEAMER REPORTS.—10TH JUNE.

TRINCOMALLI, 7TH.—H. M. Steamer *Octavia*, from Aden just anchored.

GALLE, 10TH.—French Mail Steamer *Donnel*, from China anchored.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS—10TH JUNE.

BOMBAY, 10TH, 5-45 A. M.—Interruption local line Surat.

DHARWAR, 10TH, 6 A. M.—Interruption Bellary continues.

AGRA, 10TH, 6 hours.—Interruption and Contact Jeypore lines continues.

FUTTYGHUR, 10TH, 6 hours.—Interruption Cawnpore. Main and local lines continues.

SURAT, 10TH, 11-45 A. M.—Communication Broach local line since 11-35 A. M.

INDORE, 10TH, 1-30 P. M.—Interruption Beora since 12-30 P. M.

MAHABLESHWUR, 10TH, 11-30 A. M.—Office closed to-day.

KURRACHEE, 10TH, 11-30 A. M.—Direct line right to Constantinople. Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran.

POONA, 10TH, 6 P. M.—Imperfect communication Sattara 5 P. M.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.

OUR Egyptian correspondent has sent us by the last mail an interesting extract from an Alexandrian newspaper in reference to Abyssinia. It consists of a letter (in French) from M. Denis de Revoire, and the following is a translation:—

"The natural interest which the fate of the European prisoners of the Negus of Abyssinia, Theodorus, has excited and continues to excite, induces me to suppose that the public will perhaps receive with pleasure some fresh details which I have just received, in regard both to their personal situation and the present condition of Abyssinia. The facts have been furnished me, under date Massowah, 7th April 1867, by the only European—except some missionaries—who is living in a permanent manner in that country, where he has resided for more than fourteen years, and exercises consular functions. To tell you the origin of the news is to affirm their perfect authenticity, which my travels in that part enable me better than others to secure. If I insist upon that, it is because I hold above all to having in that which concerns us, a quality which is too often wanting in intelligence which comes from afar. This is what my correspondent writes to me:—

"There is no change in regard to the prisoners in Abyssinia, except that their number has been increased by five—viz., Makrer, Schiller, and Essler, German sportsmen; Brandeis and Staiger, German missionaries. These unfortunate men, feeling a very natural *nostalgie*, had tried to escape on the night of the 25th January, when a certain B——(I give only the initial of his name, because unhappily he is a Frenchman) who had taken part in the plot, betrayed them. At present they are loaded with chains, and they will probably be sent off to Magdala.

"It is probable that it was the Emperor himself (Theodorus) who suggested to them, with his infernal policy, the idea of escaping. He afforded them, at all events, all the facilities calculated to make them think of it.

"Theodorus is always at the same place.

"In Tigré there has been a battle between the governors and partisans of the Emperor and those of the rebel Gobesie, in which the latter suffered a complete defeat. The Tigre, in consequence of this event, has come for the present into the possession of the Emperor.

"Gobesie is not doing much to make him to be spoken about. He is in the interior. * * *"

And now two words of explanation to clear up that which may seem obscure.

Theodorus has the good habit of retaining near him every European who passes within his reach. He has by this means constituted in the course of some years a little European colony of from twenty to thirty members, or thereabouts, who—some of them impelled by the spirit of adventure or the desire to seek their fortune, and others by evangelical zeal—have hitherto run the risk of remaining near His black Majesty. They are in general sufficiently well treated, so long as they show no wish to mix themselves up in political intrigues; but they are expressly forbidden to depart from the limits of the domination of the Emperor—that is to say, from the limits of his camp, or those of the place which he has assigned to them for their residence.

The first attempt at escape is, as you see, punished. The culprit is put in irons—and in an atrocious manner. A short chain, which keeps him bent almost in two, binds to one another the extremities of the right leg and right arm, while the left arm is firmly fastened to a keeper, from whom he cannot separate himself, under any pretext, either day or night. This is the punishment to which, for three years, the English consul has been condemned. When I left Abyssinia they had just taken off his irons, and also those of his companions; but they were still retained as prisoners at Magdala—a precipitous mountain which the inhabitants call a fortress, and where is the Negus' arsenal. * * * * There had even been added to them, as you know, the messengers who had been sent to negotiate for their deliverance.

As to this B——, he is an old soldier who, after having done a little in every trade, arrived in Abyssinia and found means to insinuate himself into the imperial favour, till one day when he was tired of it and became its victim. Having been chained for a long time like the others, and then released, it is no doubt to establish himself again in the good graces of the sovereign that he has not hesitated to commit an act of treachery. * * *"

FORT POLICE COURT.—10TH JUNE.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Gopinath Jugonath, a clerk, was charged with having committed an assault on one named Luximon, a Mahar. The informant said the defendant had pushed him and given him ten or twelve kicks with his foot—merely because the former had uncousciously touched him. The defendant was fined Rs. 5.

CHARGE OF FURIOUS DRIVING.—Sanwar Geeram was charged with having, on the 9th inst., driven a vehicle in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. Mr. Atmaram Jugonath appeared for the defence. One of the informants—Narayen Crishna—said the horse was galloping, that he ordered the driver to stop, but that instead of doing so the latter whipped the animal all the more. A police sepoy, however, who had heard him calling, succeeding in stopping the horse. The defeudant asserted that he had not driven furiously, but that the horse had shied at something. This statement was borne out by one Balloo Wittoo, who had been in company with the defendant. The case was dimissed.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A BULLOCK.—Pilia Lingajee, was charged with having cruelly ill-treated and tortured his bullock, and being found guilty was fined Rs. 10.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STATE OF BARODA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is not my wish to stand forth as the champion of native princes and their mode of administration generally, but I cannot help uttering a feeble protest against the way in which your able and reckless contemporary the *Friend of India* writes about the Guicowar. Even the Prince of Darkness is entitled to his due, but the *Friend* will not allow that favour to the Mahratta Prince in question. His Highness's title seem to have on the Serampore journal the same effect that scarlet has on a bull, for at the very name of Baroda he gets into a state of mind not at all unlike the unreasoning ferocity of that animal. In a brief comment on a recent report of Colonel Barr s we are given to understand that either that report is highly coloured and by no means reliable, or else "some miraculous change must have been wrought in a province hitherto more disgracefully governed than other part of His Majesty's territory, except perhaps Cashmere." The authority on which this statement is based is apparently "letters and articles of the newspapers in Guzerat and Bombay." Now, Sir, with all due deference to editorial omniscience, I would venture to submit that the report of an officer like the Resident at Baroda, who has the best means of knowing what goes on, and whose business it is to make himself acquainted with the condition of the state to which he is accredited, is more likely to be correct on the whole than newspaper letters or even (*pace tua*) articles. I am far from denying that officials are sometimes hoodwinked and that those in the position of lookers-on see most of the game, but I would suggest that when public attention has been so long called to the subject of the alleged mal-administration of the Guicowar's territories, had the gross abuses animadverted on really existed the Resident could not have failed to become aware of their existence, and had he known of them he would not have been likely, to say the least, to have used the langauge of the report under notice.

As this *apriori* reasoning will probably not satisfy the *Friend*, I can refer to my own experience. Not many months ago, I resided in the Guicowar's territories for some time and had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with the system of administration in vogue there. From what I have seen, I am convinced that as native states go, the Guicowar's territories are fairly governed. The system of administration there will not bear comparison, it is true, with that obtaining under our direct rule, or even with that in a state like Travancore, but it is infinitely superior to that in the states of Rajpootana and many other states that might be enumerated. Of late years the Guicowar has introduced considerable reforms and has shown a desire for improvement. For instance, the system if letting out districts to farmers has been abolished. A revenue survey has been set on foot, the several Pergunnas have been placed under-paid responsible officials, and Courts have been instituted, modelled after the pattern of those in our own districts. I do not attempt to say that the old abuses have been all eradicated, that the spirit of our institutions have in all cases been borrowed together with the form, but it would have been very extraordinary had such been the case. Rome was not built in a day, the proverb tells us, and where natives are concerned it does not do to be too impatient for results.

I do not mean to defend the Guicowar through thick and thin, or to apologize for his childish or barbarous actions. I simply ask that he should get fair play and that publicists who write fierce denunciations of a faithful ally of ours should first take the trouble to enquire what ground there is for their slashing diatribes. Your contemporary, I suppose, knows, but he certainly does not act on the old adage,

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA GENERAL ORDERS.

(*From the Gazette of India, June 1.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

UNDER the provisions of Section 22 of Act VIII. of 1859 the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt Nawab Hossein Ali Khan, Jagheerdar of Mohpa, from personal appearance in the Civil Courts of the Central Provinces.

Mr. G. J. Nicholls, C. S., Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore, is appointed to officiate as Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces, during the absence of Mr. J. W. Neill, or until further orders.

The following notification is published in supersession of No. 3967, dated the [illegible]th of April, viz.:—

Consequent on Captain A. H. Millett being appointed Inspector General of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following arrangements are sanctioned:—

Lieutenant C. T. Lane, District Superintendent of Police, Mehkur, to be District Superintendent of Police, Oomraotee, vice Captain Millett.

Mr. H. W. Bowen, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Akolah, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Mehkur.

The Reverend Bernhard Martin Behr and the Reverend Brownlow Thomas Atlay have been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to be Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment.

Doctor J. H. Condon, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Gondah, is placed, until further orders, in visiting charge of Baraitch, vice Doctor Cameron, transferred to Roy Bareilly.

Lieutenant S. F. Mackenzie, Mysore Commission, and Assistant Superintendent in the Province of Coorg, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate as described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. Young, Adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, officiated as 2nd in Command of that Regiment, and also as 2nd Assistant to the Political Agent, Meywar, from 1st February to 25th April last.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. L. Lushington received charge of the office of Accountant General, Bombay, from Mr. C. E. Chapman on the forenoon of the 21st May 1867.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Captain H. C. B. Tanner, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 4th or Chanda Division, Central Provinces, from 11th May 1867.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Assistant Surgeon George Grant, M. B., of the Medical Department, Superintendent, New Central Prison, Furruckabad, from twenty months, under the new Regulations.

The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their names:—

Captain (Brevet Major) H. D. Battye, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 433 of 1867, and 2nd Captain W. O'Brien, of the Royal Artillery, G. G. O. No. 477 of 1867, *Meinam*, 2nd May 1867.

Lieutenant W. T. Whish, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Department Public Works, Bengal, is allowed leave of absence for six months, to visit Bombay, on medical certificate, under the new Regulations.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Surgeon Major Henry Benjamin Hinton, of the Medical Department, for one year, under the old Regulations.

Major Angelo Edward Osborn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Examiner, Pay Department, is allowed leave of absence from the 19th May to the 31st October 1867, to remain at Darjeeling on medical certificate in extension of privilege leave.

The following alterations of rank are made consequent on the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Kennion, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, having been antedated to the 20th September 1865 in the *London Gazette* of the 15th January 1867, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Light, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, from 9th October 1865, in succession to Major-General St. G. D. Showers, C. B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Carmichael Russell, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, from 12th October 1865, in succession to Major-General J. Scott, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Harmer Sibley, Bengal Staff Corps, from 20th November 1865, in succession to Lieutenant-General H. Sargent, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Joseph Laurie, Bombay Staff Corps, from 21st December 1865, in succession to Lieutenant-General D. Sim, Royal (Madras) Engineers, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Long Grant, Madras Infantry, from 22nd December 1865, in succession to Lieutenant-General G. E. Gowan, C. B., Royal (Bengal) Artillery, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles St. George Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps, from 7th February 1866, in succession to Major-General J. M. Shortt, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Gray Campbell Fraser, Madras Staff Corps, from 15th February 1866, in succession to Major-General C. A. Browne, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel John William Sanders, Bengal Infantry, from 26th April 1866, in succession to General J. Anderson, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bendyshe Walton, Bengal Staff Corps, from 29th April 1866, in succession to Lieutenant-General G. R. Pemberton, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Oakes, Bengal Staff Corps, from 3rd May 1866, in succession to General E. F. Waters C. B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lane, Begal Cavalry (retired) from 27th May 1866, in succession to General G. Jackson, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Patrick Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, from 12th June 1866, in succession to General T. H. Paul, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Davies Dickens, Bengal Staff Corps, from 19th June 1866, in succession to General S. Swinhoe, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Scougall Macbean, Bengal Staff Corps, from 23rd July 1866, in succession to Genera C. W. Hamilton, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas James, Bengal Staff Corps, from 26th August 1866, in succession to Lieutenant-General A. F. Richmond, C. B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Fletcher Richardson, C. B, Bengal Staff Corps, from 17th September 1866, in succession to General W. R. C. Costley, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hastings Affleck Wood, Bombay Staff Corps, from 29th October 1866, in succession to Major-General Sir G. St. P. Lawrence, K. C. S. I., C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Winkworth Scott, Bombay Staff Corps, from 4th November 1866, in succession to Lieutenant-General W. D. Robertson, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Murray, Madras Staff Corps, from 6th November 1866, in succession to General W. Gilbert, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Anthony Steel, Bengal Staff Corps, from 13th November 1866, in succession to Major-General G. Macan, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps, from 6th December 1866, in succession to General E. Frederick, C. B., Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Irvine Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, from 22nd December 1866, in succession to Major General H. F. Caley, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

PROMOTIONS:

Major Richard Harte Keatinge, C. S. I., V. C., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Col., from 18th January 1867, in succession to General C. Herbert, C. B., Madras Infantry, deceased.

Major Harry Cortlandt Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Col., and Captain Addington Taylor, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major from 24th January 1867, in succession to Major-General T. A. A. Munsey, Madras Cavalry, deceased.

Major John Henry Bloomfield Dennis, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Col., and Captain Sidney Chalmers, Bengal Infantry, to be Major from 12th February 1867, in succession to Lieutenant-General G. J. Wilson, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Major Francis Adam Ellis Loch, Bo[illegible] Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Col., and Captain Charles Pha[illegible] Hildebrand, Bengal Infantry, to be Major from 26th February 1867, in succession to Major-General A. Abbott, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, deceased.

Major Frederick William Lambert, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieut.-Col., and Captain Henry Pelham Close, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major from 11th March 1867, in succession to Major-General J. E. G. Morris, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Major Hugh Ley Millett, Bengal Staff Corps, from 22nd December 1866, in succession to Major-General H. F. Caley, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Major Charles Sterling Dundas, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, from 18th Jan. 1867, in succession to General C. Herbert, C. B., Madras Infantry, deceased.

The undermentioned officer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel:—

Major Charles Bazil Gibbons Bacon, 24th May 1867.

Supernumerary Surgeon A. J. Cowie, of the Medical Department, is brought on the Establishment of Surgeons, to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned officer has reported his departure on the date specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. T. E. Hinde, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 463 of 1867, *Kotna*, 21st May 1867, from Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Frederick Alexander Darley, of the General List, Infantry, Quarter Master, 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry, 6th May 1867.

The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed:—

Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned officer:—

Lieutenant Charles McNeile, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, for twenty months.

With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify that all officers of the late Indian Brigades of Artillery, who may have served or who may hereafter serve at the depots in England, shall be allowed to count as service for pension, the whole time they may have so served, provided they are not in excess of the authorized Establishment of those depots.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs:—

Captain William Reid Martin, of the late 43rd Native Infantry, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, Oudh, for six months, without pay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major F. H. Cobbe, R. A., Officiating Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, has been transferred from the North-Western Provinces to Bengal.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from the 3rd April 1867, to fill existing vacancies:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. Layard, S. C., Superintending Engineer 2nd Class, 1st Grade, Bengal, and officiating in the 2nd Grade of the 1st Class, is confirmed in the latter Grade.

Major W. S. Trevor, R. E, Controller, 1st Class, Bengal, and officiating as Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Major J. J. McLeod Innes, R. E. V. C., Controller of Public Works Accounts, 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Public Works Department, during the absence on sick leave of Major Chesney, or until further orders.

Major Innes assumed charge of the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the forenoon of the 14th May 1867.

Mr. F. C. Marshall, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, assumed charge of the Toungho Division of Public Works from Captain H. Z. Darrah, Executive Engineer, on the 6th May 1867.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Hodgson, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, North-Western Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 22nd April 1867.

Mr. H. Prince, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed charge of the office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah in the Public Works Department, from Major W. S. Oliphant, R. E., on the 7th May 1867, and made over charge of the Rangoon Division to Lieutenant W. P. Tomkins, R E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the same date.

Captain F. S. Stanton, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, Benagl, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer, Railway Department, Bengal, with effect from the 2nd May 1867, vice Major J. St. J. Hovenden, R. E., who has gone to Europe on private affairs.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. C. B. Tanner, Assistant Revenue Surveyor (doing duty in the Revenue Survey Office, Head Quarters, Calcutta), from the 4th Division, Central Provinces, to the left bank, Indus, Sindh.

SIND.

FRAUD.—We (*Our Paper*, Kurrachee) are told that Mr. Kammoomull Thackerdass, the well-known broker for Cabul merchandize, has been robbed of no less a sum than Rs. 15,000, by false entries in his books by two of his clerks, named Chunder and Metta, son of Issurdass. These men being Pokranee Brahmins the Hindoo mercantile community have interfered in their behalf and prevented their being brought to justice. The matter is being investigated by a Punchayet the members of which expect to restore to the broken the money he has lost.

EXECUTION AT NAGPORE.

ON Monday morning last at six o'clock, the two unfortunate men convicted of the murder of a native woman underwent the extreme penalty of the law in the "Hanging Square," as it is called, near the old jail. The Square, its environs, and the road leading to the scene of death, were thronged with natives of all ranks, who appeared to sympathise with the wretched criminals; owing, probably, to the respectable position the father of one of them—a wealthy silversmith—held in native society. Order was maintained by a strong body of mounted and foot police under the command of Captain Sutherland. The condemned individuals were conveyed in a cart from Anjenee to the old jail, and as soon as the melancholy cortege, consisting of Mr. Miller, Assistant Commissioner, the Police escort, prison officials, and some natives, had reached the gallows, the convicts were relieved of their irons. They were then pinioned in the usual manner and conducted to the scaffold, which they mounted with a firm unfaltering step indicative of great nerve or great insensibility on their part. Indeed, the demeanour of one of them—the silversmith's son—was anything but what it should have been under the awful circumstances. He became highly excited, and while the cap was being drawn over his face, with a defiant air and in vehement angry tones he protested his innocence, asserted that "his life was taken at the mere word of the City Superintendent and that no justice was shown him." His accomplice also declared his own innocence; but in a subdued mild manner that was in marked contrast with the unseemly temper displayed by the other murderer. The drop was no sooner withdrawn than the ropes by which the men were suspended, snapped simultaneously, hurling both of them to the ground with violence. Other ropes were at once procured, the necks noosed, and the bodies hauled up, and a truly appalling spectacle they presented, as they dangled from the cross beam. As no motion was apparent in the bodies when suspended the second time, it is supposed that the men's necks were broken by their fall from the drop.

The snapping of the ropes was a most unfortunate circumstance, as the natives consider it a proof of the men's innocence. Hence the solemn warning the execution was designed to convey has lost much of its moral effect, the popular impression now being that two human beings have been wrongfully deprived of their lives—been judicially murdered, in fact.—*Central India Times.*

THE BANK AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

THE Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at the meeting of the Chamber held on 31st May thus spoke (according to the report in the *Englishman*) in reference to the amalgamation of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay:—

The question of the amalgamation of the Bank of Bengal with that of Bombay has been under consideration by your committee, and as the directors of these institutions have at length agreed upon the basis on which they are to recommend the scheme for adoption by their respective shareholders I am in a position to state what are the leading features of it. The total amount of new capital to be raised by both Banks is Rs. 1,42,03,750, of which the Bank of Bengal will provide Rs. 71,50,000 and that of Bombay Rs. 70,53,750. The shareholders of the former will receive for every Rs. 1,000 of old stock Rs. 325 of new on paying for it at 20 per cent. premium of Rs. 390. The shareholders of the Bank of Bambay will receive for every Rs. 1,000 of old stock Rs. 675 new paying for it at 20 per cent. or Rs. 810. The capital will be called up in two instalments, the first payable by 31st December, the second payable by 30th June 1868; if the first is not paid within the due date, the shareholder will forfeit his little to stock of equivalent amount, but will retain his right to pay the second call, and receive its equivalent of stock. If business under the new scheme cannot be commenced in Bombay by 1st July, there is every reason to hope that the 1st August will see the doors of the new Bank opened. It is not for me to offer any remarks here on the effect which the new scheme may have on the dividends of shareholders, but I may refer to the manner in which your committee anticipate that the public interests are likely to be materially affected by it. You will find that we have addressed the Government of India, expressing our approval of the scheme as likely to prove of great public benefit, especially if it leads to the management of the paper currency being restored to the Bank, and to the abolition of the present system of circles. I may state that Government has not given the slightest reason to the Directors to expect that the management of the currency will be again made over to the Bank but your committee think that this is exceedingly desirable. They anticipate more immediate and direct public benefits, however, from the amalgamation. We all know how liable the money market at Bombay is to sudden fluctuations from causes which we, on this side, are unable to recognize till too late. It seems as if there is not a sufficient reserve of capital available at Bombay, as a rule, to meet the sudden strains verp often put upon the money market, under the fluctuations of trade there. And it seems to your committee that the establishment of a Bank with abundance of capital, having one foot placed in Calcutta and another in Bombay as it were, should have the effect not only of preventing in a great measure sudden fluctuations in the value of money and in exchanges at both places, but, under wise management, of checking the spirit of reckless speculation, from the prevalence of which such lamentable effects have followed at Bombay, and here also in some measure.

SIMLA.

3[illegible]st *May.*—Nowhere does the terrace cultivation look better than in the valley of the Giri. Patch on patch of emerald green and ripening crops, wherever a level spot can be found or formed greet the eye on precipice and headland. The contrast with the dark green of the pine woods above, below, and around serves but to enhance the beauty of both, while everything looks fresh and well after the heavy showers which have incessantly fallen here. The wheat and barley are ripening fast. Much of the latter cut close to the ear and tied up in small bundles, is left to ripen on the house-tops. In the early part of the month every one expected a famine owing to the lateness of the crops—no sun for weeks to ripen them, the heavier grains were lodged or beaten down by the violence of the rain and hail, and all looked desolate. However, things are brighter now. The bathoo (*Amaranthus anaxdhana*, with its yellow reed-like stem, has been cut for some time, and the land is now being prepared for phapur (*Fagopyrum esculentum*), a most useful pulse in these latitudes. Woa (*Hordeum caleste)* a kind of barley, and ogul (*Fagopyrum emarginateum*), a pulse, are also grown, besides large quantities of opinion, which here grows very luxuriantly and is now in flower. A little higher up no restrictions are placed on its cultivation, and much is smuggled into the plains, and much brought *via* Simla, where some duty is levied. Tar may be considered one of the productions of the hills. It is brought down in goat-skin bags or kilats—as the long conical baskets in which burthens are carried on men's backs are called—to Simla, where a load brings from two to three rupees. From the 37th mile the new road winds along through a forest of pines, oaks, walnut and sycamore, where the same destructive spirit as manifested in the woods near Mahassoo is shown—whole acres of forest destroyed by fire, the sapless, branchless stems, and in many cases only the charred stumps, remain standing, while the trunks of the latter lie rotting close by. I noticed the process of destruction here more closely. The tree marked out has a small hole cut at the base, in which a fire is lighted and kept burnin[illegible] till a mere shell remains, when a few strokes [illegible] the axe lays it low. Frequently the branches [illegible] broken off at this season, and when dried up [illegible] set fire to—numberless trees charred to the to[illegible] still standing. From the 37th mile the road [illegible] bend inwards, and after the 39th there is a [illegible] waterfall, where a bridge is now being [illegible] The range here sends down many rivu[illegible] the Kataie Nuddee. From the 40th mi[illegible] a gradual ascent brings you to the Na[illegible] ghat and bungalow. Here we have an ex[illegible] view on one side of Huttoo down to Choor[illegible] the other side you see the snowy range Kot[illegible] the Sutlej, the Kulu, Mandi, and Sukaid [illegible] tains. This is decidedly the best rest-h[illegible] on the road—there are five good rooms [illegible] dressing and bath-rooms attached. It i[illegible] feet above the level of the sea, and an [illegible] cent of four miles brings you to [illegible] Whatoo or Huttoo, the pine-clad, [illegible] above the level of the sea. From [illegible] the Choor, the best view of the [illegible] obtained. The view cannot be [illegible] some idea of it may be formed by i[illegible] miles of snowy peaks spread out before [illegible] to the west, the Wayeeri Rupi in Seoraj, [illegible] trict of Kulu, raise their snowy heads in the background beyond the Sutlej. Closer are the ranges styled Hehkunnee by the natives; then Rampore on the Sutlej can be seen; and close down, opposite Kotgurh and Kepa, the route to Kulu. From Huttoo, a path, now out of repair and closed, leads you down to the road to Kotgurh; though it is by no means a good one, yet it is passable with care. The dry leaves of the pine make it very slippery, and in places the edges have been undermined by the rain and snow which has plentifully fallen here. It is ten miles by the upper road, which runs half-way up along a spur of Huttoo to Kotgurh, and eight by the lower, which descends the valley and crosses the stream under the bungalow. This route is usually used in winter, as the upper road is then under snow. The ascents and descents are very steep and to be avoided, especially at this season, when the heat in the valley is excessive. The first seven miles of the upper road bring you through a think forest of pines, cedar, oaks, elms, horse-chesnuts, and rhododendrons. I observed here the *Pinus longifolia* (cheel), *Pinus Gerardiana* (neoza), *Picea Pindrow*, Deodar or *Cedrus deodora* (kelon), yew (*Taxus Baccata*), hill juniper (*Juniperus excelsa*), oak (*Quercus dilatata*), rhododendron (*R. arboreum*), walnut (*Juglaus regia*), horse chesnut (*Castanea indica*), besides shrubs of various species. The Kutwansee bamboo grows here very luxuriantly. Large quantities are exported to the plains when dry to form the stalks of hookahs. The road is very good and passable for horses through all the valley. The earth on each side consists of a moist black vegetable mould, no doubt the result of the accumulation of decayed vegetable matter for ages in this primæval forest. From the sixth mile to the Sutlej, the forest is almost entirely cleared away and the land brought into cultivation; the crops are luxuriant and seem to thrive as if in a good situation. At the eighth mile the sign-post of letters cut out of the wood shows the path to the dak bungalow close to Mr. Berkeley's tea plantation. This path is kept in bad repair, is only two or three feet wide, and covered with loose stones. It is the usual water-couse during the rains, and as my ill-luck obliged me to go by it after a week's rain, I found great difficulty in keeping my feet in the wet marshy soil. The dak bungalow is like its approach, neglected and filthy: no door will shut, and every chimney will smoke, so that the walls are the colour of the inside of a chimney and smell of stale smoke. There is a mission school and house here pre sided over by the Rev. Rebsch, a Prussian missionary, who seems to do much good. There are also one or two English residents. The heat in June in the valley is, however, too much for me—I should prefer Simla and the house. The bazaar is built on the furthermost end of the ridge which stretches down from Huttoo to the Sutlej. On the opposite side are seen range piled on range of hills towards Cashmere, but I must leave Kotgurh for another day, as it deserves especial mention for its own sake.—*Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

THE ENGLISH IN PARIS.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

THE great Paris show, it seems, is to be the means of exhibiting more things than some persons dreamt of. It is not merely our textile fabrics, our ironwares, and our procelains that are to go through this gigantic specie of competitive examination, but the exhibitors are themselves to be exhibited. We cannot but feel rather uncomfortable at the prospect. We are accustomed to be told, with a curious kind of complacency, that we have palpably fallen off as a nation in a great many respects. Mr. Matthew Arnold dilates upon our various shortcomings with a fluency and a graceful humour which seem to imply that the contemplation of our failings affords him infinite satisfaction. The Englishman of the old style used to enjoy his grumbling because he was confident that he had an inexhaustible fund of unexpressed merit to draw upon; he could give away any amount of weight to Frenchmen and foreigners generally, in the perfect confidence that he could never really sink to their standard; all his self-depreciation only served to bring out more distinctly a background of unlimited self-content. We have changed all this. We like to be humble; we rejoice in lowering ourselves before our rivals; we sympathize with Mr. Arnold, when, instead of admitting the weaknesses of his countrymen in sackcloth and ashes, he details them with a sense of airy superiority, and a placid conviction that his own intelligence only comes out the brighter from the contrast. Gentlemen pleasantly write to the papers to say that all our poorer classes are stupid and boorish to an unparalleled degree, and that the only chance of teaching them better manners is to send them over by batches to Paris, to catch a glimpse of the refinement of a higher civilization. Perhaps in all this there is something valuable, though we could wish that a certain sense of shame sometimes impeded the glib flow of self-depreciation. If we are to eat humble-pie as one of oua regular dishes, we would rather eat it as though we disliked it, and substitute a little honest indignation for placid sneering; if we are all stupid and brutish and behind the age, let us at least have the grace to be ashamed of it. However, the fit of humiliation may possibly be a step towards some much-needed improvements.

Meanwhile we cannot be surprised if foreigners occasionally help us in the task of blackening our own characters which we have so industriously undertaken, and if their remarks sound rather more unpleasantly than when came from ourselves. One energetic co-operator in the work, as we learn from the Paris Correspondent of the *Times*, is to be found in M. John Lemoine, who has been kind enough to depict our appearance in a new Paris Guide. Englishmen have a proverbial reputation which is perhaps as inaccurate as most other proverbial sayings about national character for disliking foreigners. Any one, however, who looks at *Charivari*, and other come French journals, may know that our prejudices are to say the least, amply returned. The typical Frenchman in *Punch* is not a very engaging being, and retains some traces of the period at which we held that there was a close relationship between a Frenchman and a monkey; but he is at any rate human, whereas the Englishman, and still more the Englishwoman, as depicted in the pages of *Punch's* great original, is absolutely portentous. The type appears to have remained unchanged for at least half a century. The English lady is described as a scraggy monster of at least six feet in height, with, protruding teeth, a vast and bony Roman nose, long limp curls, and looking like a maypole dressed in a bathing gown. The Englishman—with the same display of tusks, which appears to be characteristic of the species—is either in the costume of a general officer, consisting principally of a huge cocked hat, or in the more accepted likeness of a top-booted farmer. In either case the French artist appears to be far more behindhand in his views of his neighbour than the average Englishman; he holds about us notions corresponding to those which we entertained some fifty years ago about him. And M. John Lemoine who ought to know better, seems to be doing his best to confirm the impression. We indeed always attributed the difference to the fact that the Englishman was, on the whole, a more travelling animal than the Frenchman; the few unfortunate beings who crawl about the purlieus of Leicester Square, cursing English fogs and Sundays, are a very insufficient set-off against the multitudes of our dear fellow-countrymen who, under the guidance of Mr. Cook and others, throng every accessible part of the Continent. This, it seems, is partially a mistake. The Englishman, we are told, on the authority of M. Lemoine's editor, is not a travelling animal; far from going to the Rhine, or Switzerland, or Italy, he generally stops at certain streets in Paris which remind him of Brompton. If this singular assertion is well-founded—though we certainly thought that we had met Englishmen in more remote districts—the French must see Englishmen enough in Paris to become tolerably familiar with our peculiarities. It seems, however, that the Englishman is so eccentric a being that it is impossible really to understand him without following him into his native haunts. His anomalous habits can only be appreciated like those of a wild beast, which must be observed, not merely in a menagerie, but in the deserts where he was originally raised. Englishmen indeed are so exclusive, and have such a total want of social liberty, that it is no easy matter to penetrate into these dark recesses. They will receive you hospitably for a day or so, but if you show a wish to take root in their soil, society shuts herself up and casts you out like a foreign body. It is perhaps rather a difficult thing to define precisely what is the meaning of social liberty; and we will not argue that there is not a greater share of it in France in proportion to the deficiency of its political counterpart. Neither will we insist upon the fact that we could mention a good many Frenchmen who have succeeded in adapting themselves tolerably to our inhospitable soil; for, after all, that is merely a question of individual experience, and there are reasons enough why a Frenchman, who is the most shy at home of civilized men, should find himself specially hampered by some of the characteristic restraints of England.

It is more interesting to see what this profo[illegible] ver of our manners has to say abo[illegible] foreign parts. We are accu[illegible] Englishwomen don't kn[illegible] is a department of [illegible] neighbours a[illegible] It is rather [illegible] cabbage [illegible] that [illegible] in [illegible] C[illegible] ma[illegible] politica[illegible] offensive. [illegible] after dinner, eve[illegible] that of the Queen [illegible] sovereign of the co[illegible] confess that we have not [illegible] custom prevails to any ex[illegible] thought that it was open t[illegible] that of its being a bore; but i[illegible] us to be political atheists, [illegible] we should remember that some [illegible] may object to their Sovereign. Now to [illegible] proves partly that we are willing to respe[illegible] of every people to choose its own form of go[illegible] and partly that we think any form of government go[illegible] enough for foreigners. It is quite possible that some foolish Englishmen may have proposed the health of the Emperor to a society of Legitimists or Republicans; but that this particular sin can have been committed very often seems improbable, and even M. Lemoine might surely have been charitable enough to admit that it was done from good motives, though in a characteristic spirit of blundering. But we admit that a person who could set about proposing an official list of toasts after a private dinner might be guilty of any atrocity.

This last count of the indictment may perhaps help us to understand part of M. Lemoine's unkind criticism. There are undeniably such things as British snobs, who commit many of the follies which he is kind enough to put down to us as a nation. Some of the accusations are exaggerations which are pardonable enough. Englishwomen are not celebrated for skill in dress. Englishmen are occasionally wild in their travelling costumes; though, in spite of M. Lemoine's complaints of our decline in neatness, we are still a nation which above all others is given to the great modern invention of tubs. Yet some allowance might be made for our travellers, if only our French critics would believe that we sometimes go beyond Paris. It is rather hard that a man on his way to the Alps, with a mountain of luggage, may not stay a day in Paris on the road, so long as he is personally inoffensive, even though he has to appear in a shooting coat. Still we admit that Englishmen are not always inoffensive; that they are occasionally apt to tread upon native toes, and that altogether a shrinking modesty is not their most prominent characteristic. But then M. Lemoine must know, if his sponsor does not, that the English are more given to travelling than their neighbours. If there is any falling-off in the quality of our representatives, it is due to the fact that every petty shopkeeper can now manage a trip to Paris, and frequently does so, to the vexation of his superiors, though, it is to be hoped, to his own advantage. The old days of travelling carriages and couriers are over, and their successors are swamped by a crowd of inferior manners. On the whole, they seem to us to be very decent people, though sometimes rather ridiculous, and generally very ignorant of foreign ways. Whether this be so or not, M. Lemoine might have been better employed than in giving fresh currency to old caricatures which ought to have become too stale even for French taste. They belong really to the period when we called Frenchmen frog-eaters, and they denounced perfidious Albion, and the gold of Pitt. Men of intelligence who really know the two countries ought to do their best to disperse this nonsense, instead of trying to dish it up over again with a slight change in the seasoning. But we cannot be much surprised at what is a natural echo of our own shrieks of self-abasement.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

MR. WALPOLE.

◆

(From the Saturday Review.)

THAT Mr. Walpole has, by the deep and unanimous indignation of the country, been driven from an office which he has administered with unexampled feebleness and indiscretion, does not relieve us from the necessity of canvassing his conduct. He withdraws into the retirement of private life, in which his amiabilities may shine, and in which his vacillation will compromise no national interests. Like most ejected Ministers, he is complimented as the most conscientious and honourable of public servants. As to his private virtues, we have no wish to disturb the general eulogy; but when it comes to his official exercise of them, we cannot but regret, in the public interests, that his conscience had not permitted him to be more candid, and that his honour had not compelled him to say what he meant, and to mean what he said. He has held office just long enough to complete the materials for estimating his administrative character; and his last week's tenure of power reveals the whole and perfect man. With something like sympathy all eyes were turned favourably on his first attempt at vigour, and we were almost ready to pay the price of a successful repression of riot for the vindication of law.

Riot there has, happily been none. Last Monday has passed away, and the tulips and hyacinths of the Park did not suffer. It was not Flora which

Sub pedique vulgi magnum lugebat honorem,

but something much more important was trampled under foot. Perhaps no more disgraceful day has ever marked the political character of this country. The dangerous classes, in their most dangerous aspect, have been formally assured by authority that authority is impotent to preserve the peace and order of society whenever it suits illegal violence openly to defy and challenge the law. It is not so much what Mr. Beales and the League have done, as the lesson which they have taught others, which is the deplorable incident of last Monday. Henceforth it will count for nothing when, with an unmistakeable unanimity, public opinion has declared itself against a certain course of action on the part of a few violent men, and even when in the last resource of what perhaps may be terror, society may be ready and willing to resolve itself into its first elements, and men and householders shall come forward armed to fight, if necessary, for their own hearths and persons. All this will count for nothing, now that the mob has been taught that, if it will only exhibit a firm front, and use insolent language to the last, it will have its own way, and that unwavering threats of violence will in the long run compel authority to give up a useless contest. This is the result of last Monday on the British Empire and the British Constitution. It is as they say an era, and may as well be marked with the blackest charcoal. We now date constitutional history from the Walpole period. The spectacle which we present in the eyes of civilization and Europe is that of a country which has fallen back upon the simple, intelligible, broad principle of the weakest going to the wall. Authority is the weakest: mob rule is the strongest. We do not grin, except after a ghastly fashion, but we must abide it. And first let us congratulate Mr. Walpole on his final act of statesmanship, and his share in the great social revolution. He is to be congratulated on more than one account. We have now got the full measure of the weakest of Home Secretaries. Scattered indications there were previously for forming a judgment of his character. Hitherto, however, we had not grasped its full signficance and completeness and unity. He was thought of only as an irresolute, gusty, tempestuous official. In his administration of the judicial functions of the Home Office he was apparently of an April temperament—weak and violent by turns; compensating a fit and spasm of exceptional severity by an inconsistent plunge into mischievous weakness. He could hang a man one day chiefly, as it seemed, because he had not been able to make up his mind to hang another a fortnight before. He was a pendulous manner of man; a swing one way must be followed by a swing the other way. And when once you had ascertained the period of perturbation you might pretty safely calculate on the result. It was nearly ascertained by careful observations, that about a fortnight was the period of Mr. Walpole's range from one moral pole to the other. This was not exactly a disposition to be trusted with the highest responsibilities when men's lives and fortunes were at stake. But the character was only—in an extreme form, to be sure—that of mere weakness and imbecility.

It turns out, however, that this is an inadequate view of Mr. Walpole. He is not so simple or intelligible as this. All his irresolution and timidity and weakness only veil and conceal a consistent purpose. We have at length discovered that Mr Walpole has a line, and a sort of consistency. His treatment of the Hyde Park question, and his relations towards the Leaguers bring out the real man. All along the Leaguers have said that they had the law on their side, or at any rate that there was no law which could be appealed to for preventing their holding a meeting in the Park. And, as it seems, Mr. Walpole has known this, or something like this, for the last nine or ten months. Last July he consulted the law officers of the Crown, and it now comes out that the only way of defeating the intentions of the League was by the application of the cumbrous law of trespass. Knowing this, and knowing that he had not a legal leg to stand on, Mr. Walpole allowed nearly a twelvemonth to pass without arming the Government with new powers, and yet all along dissembling his real position, and acting as though the law was clearly with him. That is to say, there was nothing for it but first to allow the people to do that which was said to be prohibited, and then to warn them that they had done wrong, and proceed against them for the wrong. The case was precisely that of the ordinary *brutum fulmen* which people paint up in their gardens—"Trespasser will be proceeded against with the utmost severity of the law." No doubt; but there first must be a trespass committed. The prohibition is, in fact, an invitation. If Mr. Walpole, knowing this, had said this, nobody could have found fault with him. The League would have been just as culpable and wicked for trespassing. They would have shown just the same childish insolence in resolving to do a thing simply and avowedly because it was forbidden, as a naughty fractious child does for standing on the rug only because he is told by mamma not to stand on the rug. But Mr. Walpole last week did much more than this. He gave out—no, he did not give out, because to be explicit and intelligible is foreign to his nature—but he let it be understood that he was going to prevent the trespass. He took the most ostentatious and superb way of showing that, for once and at last, he was in real earnest. He was going to vindicate the might and majesty of the law, defied, insulted, and challenged. He summoned up all the available military strength of the London district to resist force by force. He permitted or advised all householders to stand out for the old cause of law against riot. Though pressed and questioned as to what he would do when the last dread appeal came, though he fenced with the ques[illegible]ried and paltered with it, everybody thought this [illegible]deration of conscious strength. He could [illegible] his mind was made up. The [illegible] dragoons ready to fight at a [illegible] if he declined to [illegible]hem. The fact [illegible] policy might [illegible]ns. And [illegible]ied by [illegible]iness [illegible] a [illegible] be [illegible] perilous [illegible]e "discre[illegible] proposes to [illegible]y be feared, be [illegible] violence. [illegible]radlaugh, they are to [illegible]aim to have achieved a [illegible]t. They have shown that [illegible]y are in the hands of the most [illegible] Government which England has [illegible] have made it plain that Mr. Wal[illegible]es are morally untrustworthy; for the [illegible]onths' ago knew that they had no law [illegible] and then set up a bristling array of [illegible]and wooden artillery, pretending to be [illegible] to defend a citadel from which they had al[illegible]dy run away, are immoral statesmen—whatever flowers of compliment it may be polite to fling on a dead politician's bier. For all this we owe a sort of debt of gratitude to Beales. To have brought out whole and complete and perfect Walpole is a service to the country. And it is well, too, to know the worst; which worst is that when the next conflict between law and the defiance of law comes—and perhaps it will come with more serious accompaniments than an evening stroll in Hyde Park and nonsensical speeches under the trees—we shall only have to fall back on what is left of English pluck and English reverence for authority, deserted and betrayed as it has been by the guardians and depositories of authority. There is one consolation, however, in the cup of bitterness, which is that Mr. Walpole has in deference to public opinion ceased, and not without ingnominy, to be a minister of the Crown.

THE CONDEMNED FENIANS.

◆

(From the Times.)

ALTHOUGH we have no sympathy with the petition presented by Mr. Bright last night, and which seemed to impugn the justice which has been meted out to the Fenian prisoners in Ireland, no Englishman, we think, will have read without something between admiration and pity the speeches of the unhappy men now sentenced to death for High Treason. Their crime, even in far worse forms, is not one of those that remove the criminal out of the range of our fellow-feeling and common understanding. Independence, nationality, and self-government are the first lessons we learn at school and at church, and the veriest rebel, the most causeless Repealer, the most unquestionable traitor in the legal sense of the term, if he is but sincere and has a spark of honest enthusiasm, finds a certain sympathy in every bosom. We even deliberately admit that it becomes a duty to break the rod of the oppressor, under circumstances the adequacy of which the victims can best estimate. But then we are absolutely forced to put limits to a sentiment and a doctrine which would otherwise amount to a simple dissolution of all human society, for the unlimited right of self-government is neither more nor less than anarchy, or no government at all. In practice there is no great difficulty, [illegible] test of prosperity, which cynics tell us is the world's test of treason, is a test which humanity and the common good may well be content with. Practically, Burke and Doran had no more chance of affecting any reasonable object by their enterprise than if they had attempted to set things right in the world by assassinating an obnoxious statesman, by burning an arsenal or a city, or by refusing to recognize property and law. It is evident that they lived and moved in a haze of self deception. Don Quixote could not be under more absurd illusions as to the means and agencies for and against him, as to the value of his colleagues, or the character of those whom he attacked or defended. They knew nothing of the great power they had to deal with, while all England knew more of their own case than they knew themselves. All England knew that every Fenian was watched by at least two spies, for the authorities were very ill served if they had not one spy to check another. These officers in the Army of Irish Independence had to take the word of men they knew nothing of, and the merest hearsay for the numbers, the arms, the provisions and arrangements said to be prepared, and necessary to a single hour's success. But it is not a virtue, but a madness, when the utterly incompetent attempt the impossible. It is a child's game, or an actor's dream; and when we admit the sentiment to be the same as that which has effected deliverances, founded constitutions, and made the world what it is, we can only lament to see the sentiment in the form of a ridiculous burlesque.

Burke admits and boasts his full share in the rebellion, and, indeed, the whole substance of the indictment. He would be sorry not to go down to posterity as occupying a front place in its contrivance and its action. His avowed object has been to liberate a noble race from the heartless strangers who have crushed it for seven centuries. He feels sure that Ireland will yet be independent; he is impatient to tread the scaffold on which he will deliver the last self-fulfilling prophecy; he spurns in anticipation the mercy that would interpose and consign him to a prison; he appeals to the testimony of all true hearts in favour of liberty, and takes his place among earth's worthies. All this is great and good, and, guilty as he is, one feels a wish to save the man, if saved he can be upon any possible plea, for any possible vocation. But all this is intermixed with everything that is petty peevish, and irrational. He tries to discredit every item of the testimony which his own admissions make superfluous. He had never seen this man, or attended such a meeting, or been at that place; a paper was not in his handwriting, the witnesses had confounded persons and occasions. Upon Massy he pours a mixed stream of bitter reproaches, paltry stigmas, and horrible curses, gnashing at him as a wild beast would at the net or the weapon. Such unseemly episodes and trivial accessories hardly befit the grand character which Burke wishes to maintain, and for which he would sacrifice any chance of mercy. Sacrifice it he could not by any words, for the Government he denounces, contemns, and defies is too magnanimous and too firmly seated to take into account the excited language of a rebel awaiting his sentence. That is only one of Burke's many false estimates and miscalculations. He boasts that he is an American by adoption, and he even makes promises in the name of America. If this is nationality, it is so under admitted alienation and inevitable prejudice. Such are the encumbrances and the disguises of a character possibly pure and single-minded. But if this is Ireland, if such are the only men to work this great deliverance, such the means, such the companions, such the intelligence, such the commonsense, what better defence can be conceived for maintaining the existing union of these two races and two islands?

What specific charge does this Irishman, this American, this avowed enemy, this red-handed rebel, bring against England and her Government? On a point so important he sinks into utter vagueness and generality. A few words are all, and we are to understand them as we can. England is foreign; England is oppressive; England's yoke is thraldom and tyranny. There is not a word here that is not inevitably true of every combination, under whatever form and in whatever degree if separation be only conceivable. It is not conceivable to any sensible, well-informed man in the case of the Anglo-Irish Union; for he sees the fusion of races to be far too thorough and complete ever to be undone. As well eliminate the Irish element out of Great Britain as the British out of Ireland; and if it be a mixed race in both countries, there can be no restitution of soil to the original race or new institutions in accordance with that arrangement. In Burke's mind there are two ideas—English and Irish, and he imagines a process by which the two elements may be separated. That the Irish suffer in Ireland a foreign admixture is all the charge he can bring against the foreigner whose own hospitality to the Irish of all classes is unquestionable. We could ourselves have said more to justify rebellion had rebellion been the remedy, and were it not worse than any ailment that could be alleged in this case. But let our neighbours note the sum total of Fenian accusation. It is enough that we are foreigners, and that the Irish, or all who may choose to call themselves Irish, want Ireland to themselves; with what reaction on the part of other supposed races they do not concern themselves to think.

A NEW REFORM AGITATION.

◆

(From the Overland Mail, May 18.)

A NEW Reform agitation has commenced. On May 10 a conference, attended by delegates both from the National Reform Union, whose headquarters are at Manchester, [illegible]nd the Reform League, as well as by several members of [illegible]rliament, took place in London. A resolution was pass[illegible]ledging the conference to organize meetings to ad[illegible]e the principles of the Reform Union, which [illegible]e household suffrage, the ballot, triennial Par[illegible]s, and an equal distribution of members of [illegible]ent, in proportion to population and pro[illegible] On the 11th, a deputation from the Union [illegible] upon Mr. Gladstone, at his house in Carlton-[illegible] to express their "unqualified admiration of his [illegible]estness and integrity as a statesman, their deep [illegible] for the manner in which he had employed these [illegible]s many other great qualities in the paramount [illegible]f Parliamentary Reform, and their unbounded [illegible] in him as the leader of the Liberal party in the [illegible] Commons." The deputation consisted of about [illegible]ns, including nearly twenty members of Parlia[illegible] Mr. George Wilson acted as spokesman, and [illegible] the address. The members of the deputation [illegible]d early in the day at the Westminster Palace [illegible] when, in the absence of Mr. Wilson, president of [illegible], Mr. R. Kell, of Bradford, took the chair, and [illegible]iscussion as to the representations which should [illegible] Mr. Gladstone. M[illegible] Warburton, one of the [illegible]m Manchester, described the recent vote [illegible]ommons on the Government Reform Bill [illegible]proceeding," whereupon Mr. Neate, M.P. [illegible] protested against the use of such an [illegible]diately left the room. Mr. Forster [illegible]dering the position which he held [illegible]stry, he should not form one of the [illegible] his doing so might appear to detract [illegible]dependent character. The only possible set[illegible] he added, of the question of Reform was household [illegible]ge. Mr. Gladstone was above all things sincere, and, [illegible]erefore he had confidence in him as a leader. After hearing a good many speeches, Mr. Gladstone spoke at some length. He began by saying that whatever pain, whatever astonishment whatever disappointment he might feel—and he admitted that he felt much at the present state of affairs within the walls of Parliament as regards the great question of Parliamentary Reform—no portion of any of those feelings had reference to his own position. The slender services which he might have rendered to the cause of Reform had brought forth and caused to flow upon him a deluge of expressions of approval and acknowledgment as much beyond his anticipations as the events which had happened in the House of Commons had been behind them. The right hon. gentleman, after remarking that his one object had been to unite the Liberal party in the cause of Reform, illustrated by an anecdote what he conceived to be the present position of that party in the House of Commons. A gentleman who could not keep up with the hounds in a part of Wales where hunting was not very common, met a countryman and inquired of him, "Have you seen the fox?" The countryman said, "Oh yes, I seed him; he was but a very little 'un, and he runned up a tree"—the fact being that this fox was a squirrel. "There is," said Mr. Gladstone, "a Liberal party; it is but 'a very little 'un.' Yet I hope that it will not run up a tree, but will remain on the ground, and will persist in the contest in which it is engaged, whether it consists of few or of many, whether those who have differed come back, or whether others differ out of any regard excepting the reasonable and just claim of the people of this country, and those true principles of the Constitution which we are all anxious to support." After speaking at considerable length on the divisions of April 12 and of last week, Mr. Gladstone said—"The borough franchise plan has, in consequence of the votes which have been come to, obtained an immense advance, and is now very nearly a parliamentary success. This nearness to parliamentary success is, in my opinion, the precise measure of its distance from a settlement of the question."

On May 15 a public meeting in connection with the same movement was held in St. James's Hall. Long before the hour when the meeting was to begin the doors of the hall were besieged by thousands anxious to procure admission. When the doors were opened the great hall was densely crowded in every part in a few minutes. At eight o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. S. Morley, and among those who occupied places on the platform were—Mr. John Bright, M.P. Mr. E. Baines, M.P., Mr. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Barnes, M.P., Mr. Cheetham, M.P., Mr. J. Holden, M.P., Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Mr. J. S. Mill, M.P., Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., Sir H. Hoare, Bart, the Hon. L. Stanley, Mr. V. Harcourt, Q.C., Mr. Edmond Beales, Colonel Dickson, &c. The Chairman said that he would venture to say, on behalf of nine-tenths of the gentlemen on that platform, that they were not there from any love of agitation in itself, though he believed in agitation for a righteous cause; but they felt themselves in the position of a man who had woke up with the conviction that he was about to be cheated. The first speaker was Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Q.C., who compared the conduct of the Government to that of a lady who, being asked for a rare tulip by a friend whom she could not disoblige, sent the bulb, but took care to boil it first, so as to render the present nugatory. The Government had given household suffrage, but they had "cooked" it first. He accepted the term "incendiaries," remarking that they were resolved to try the bill in the fire to see whether it were gold or dross, and expressed a hope that the words used by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—"spouters of stale sedition"—would become as memorable and as fruitful as those used by Mr. Lowe last session, adding that the men thus stigmatised were those who had repealed the corn laws. After exhorting Reformers to adopt Abraham Lincoln's motto of "Keep pegging away," and pronouncing a warm eulogium on Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Mill and Mr. Bright who, predicted, would be to Reform what Richard Cobden was to free trade, Mr. Harcourt moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting desires to express its heartfelt thanks to Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, Mill, and the other members of Parliament who have acted with them in their endeavours to secure a satisfactory Reform Bill during the present session, and assures them of its entire confidence in their efforts to obtain a full, just, and equal recognition of the people's rights." Sir H. Hoare seconded the resolution. He objected to the Government bill, as calculated to raise rents, and recommended as a motto for Reformers, "A real bill, an honest bill, or no bill at all." The next resolution was proposed by Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P. It was as follows:—"That this meeting utterly repudiates the bill of the Government in its present form as a settlement of the Reform question, especially of the borough franchise, and resolves that as the House of Commons, by the divisions of April 12 and May 9, refused to remove the partial, capricious, and unjust restrictions by which the Government seeks to prevent large numbers of householders from acquiring the franchise, the agitation be at once renewed, and continued until those restrictions be abolished, and an honest and straightforward measure be secured."—Mr. Bright, was enthusiastically received, remarked that since his appearance in that Hall in December the question of Reform had made great and memorable advances, though it would be idle to conceal that it was now in a position of no small peril. It was unfortunately in the hands of its enemies, who, while pretending to defer to public opinion, had introduced into almost every clause of the bill something of a pernicious tendency, which would make it of very little value. After analyzing the probable operation of the bill at some length, Mr. Bright compared it with the Scotch bill. The Scotch, he sometimes suspected, were rather sharper than we were, and he had sometimes jokingly said that the only thing for which he had to blame himself and regret was that he had not been born with some Scotch blood in his veins. (Laughter.) In Scotland every householder, from 4*l.* rental upwards, was to have the vote, and of this he did not all complain; but he did complain that whereas the Scotch occupier who paid only half the rate, or 10*s.* out of 20*s.*, the landlord paying the other half, was to have a vote, the English occupier, who admittedly paid at least 15*s.* out of the 20*s.*, was not to have it. Ireland, he presumed, would be placed in the same position as Scotland, far below 4*l.* the tenant did not pay rates, and above it he paid half and the landlord half. He had never been one to depreciate the people of Ireland, for he thought they were too much oppressed by England to justify any slur being cast upon them, but he defied any one to show the wisdom or justice of denying to 170 English boroughs what was granted to all the Scotch and Irish and to twenty-nine English boroughs. (Cheers.)

THE MONEY-MARKET.

◆

(From the Saturday Review.)

A YEAR has just passed since the fall of Overend, Gurney and Co. commenced the worst financial panic which our times have produced, and notwithstanding an apparent abundance of capital, the effects of the crisis are very far from having been worked off. Those economists who take into account nothing whatever but the law of demand and supply must be somewhat troubled to explain the distrust which has lingered so long after the markets have recovered more than ordinarily favourable conditions. Money is to be had at three per cent or less, the Bank has more bullion than it knows how to employ, the great majority of rotten Companies and tottering firms must have been weeded out; and yet securities of the highest character fail to command their ordinary price, and some which were once thought scarcely inferior to Consols are now looked upon with a suspicion which a year ago would not have been applied to the scrip of the most utterly worthless association. At the same time, ordinary trade is dull beyond all precedent when the prevailing rate of discount is considered, and indeed is less vigorous than it was even in the midst of last year's crisis. There has been enough of mismanagement, and sometimes of worse than mismanagement, in railway matters to account for some of the depreciation of ordinary stocks, but only the continuance of excessive alarm could have involved many thoroughly sound Companies in the difficulties which have been brought about by the disinclination of the public to renew the debentures which were once the favourite security of the market. That, even with money as plentiful as the current rates would seem to show, it should be impossible for the soundest scheme of joint-stock enterprise to be brought out with success, is perhaps intelligible enough, in the face of the mass of commercial corruption disclosed by the proceedings of hundreds of Companies now happily in course of winding-up. But the caution that now prevails is as fatal to commercial progress as the reckless spirit which preceded the crisis, and it almost seems as if the true mean between foolish credulity and helpless timidity could never be preserved. It seems as if we were always either manufacturing the next crisis, or slowly recovering tone after the prostration of the last; and it would probably be quite as easy to judge of the state of commercial and monetary affairs from no other data than the severity of the last disturbance, and the time that has since elapsed, as it is to arrive at any safe conclusion from a mere knowledge of the relative demand and supply of money.

The one happy circumstance of the present time is the fact that every month places us further from the influence which originated all the evils complained of, while all experience justifies the hope that a considerable interval of years must pass before we need fear the recurrence of the periodical malady of trade. And of late there have been some indications of a decided improvement in the languid tone of commercial affairs. Exports, indeed, may be less than they were when our troubles were at their height, but this is a matter in which effects follow their causes slowly; and there is no need to doubt that the present revival in the money-market, by the restoration of capital, will in due time produce its full measure of foreign trade. Whether joint stock enterprise will ever recover any vitality until the commencement of a new epoch of wild speculation is much more doubtful. There are times when no one will touch a share in a new Company, and there are times when any sort of Company however absurd, can place its capital without the smallest difficulty but it is very rarely, and only for brief intervals, that the public has at once the sense to eschew bubble speculations and the courage to embark in legitimate undertakings. It is one of the most lamentable features of the game of speculation that there is so little discrimination between good and bad adventures. Two or three years of extravagant gambling lead to a crisis, and are followed by two or three years of sluggish abstention from a form of investment which, however discredited by its abuse, is the backbone of all the great enterprises of modern times. If anything great is done, it is a Company that does it. The world is covered with railways entirely by associated capital, except where Governments have taken the business of road-making and traffic into their own hands. The audacious enterprise of uniting England and America by a telegraphic cable has succeeded through the persistency of a Company, or rather a series of Companies; and it is well even now, when shares of all kinds are despised and depreciated, to remember that no substitute for joint-stock enterprise has yet been discovered, and that the alarm which is the reaction from the follies of past years is itself preparing the way for an inevitable reaction in future. Still it may be long before the waters that have ebbed can resume their natural level, and it must be expected that, of all the forms of property which have suffered from the crisis, share-property will be the last to recover the blow. This is not very material to proprietors who can wait, with something like certainty that no sound investment can fail, in a few years, to command its market value, and in a few years more to be again inflated to some extravagant price, in company with a host of spurious imitations which will equally serve the purpose of the next great gambling crisis. The panic about railway debentures, as it is for the most part without foundation, ought to be especially short-lived. The worst of the Railway Companies will probably have their affairs adjusted upon such terms as plundered creditors and deluded shareholders may find it expedient to agree upon. Improved financial machinery will avert in future the pressure which even good Companies have felt when called upon to pay debentures, the power of renewing which at will had always been calculated on; and as trade revives and population grows, and the lessons taught by adversity limit the ambition of Railway Boards, a period of gradually increasing traffic, and of peace and good will among neighbouring Companies, ought to last until the universal recovery shall once more stimulate the spirit of encroachment and speculation.

Whether the recovery may in any case be rapid or slow, it is tolerably certain that, in the absence of such misfortunes as bad harvests and foreign wars, trade must improve, railways prosper, and miscellaneous Companies be once more recognised as occasionally within the pale of legitimate investment. And there is some reason to think that this improvement will henceforth be less tardy than it has hitherto seemed Though in ordinary times political difficulties at home, and foreign wars in which we are not engaged, have a comparatively slight effect on commercial affairs, the dread of them is a powerful influence at a time when people are in a timid state of mind, and look rather at the gloomy threatenings than the brighter prospects of the future; and it has seemed of late as if the markets, struggling to recover from their long depression, were kept down from day to day by the rumours of war abroad, and by agitation at home, which have been so rife during the present year. All at once war promises to make way for peace; even Mr. Walpole's blunders, however pregnant with future mischief, have failed to produce domestic disturbance; the probability of getting the awkward Reform business finished this year is visibly increasing; and a burst of glorious weather, just when it was most wanted, encourages the hope of more than usually good harvest. Thus all the secondary influences of the market are for the moment working in a favourable direction; and if this cheerful prospect should continue, it cannot fail to hasten the recovery from that state of uneasy stagnation which has survived the symptoms that originally justified it. It is not to be supposed that a shock so exceptionally severe as that of last year can fail to leave its mark upon the country for some time yet to come; but if we cannot look for unheard of expansion in trade, with all the apparent wealth that accompanies a period of inflation, everything points to steady, if not rapid, improvement, and to the restoration of credit upon a basis a good deal sounder, if somewhat less magnificent, than that which preceded the year of collapse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

◆

THE Luxemburg Treaty was signed in London this day week, and is, we suppose, by this time ratified. The Conservative papers are very great on the success of Lord Stanley in preventing war, and redeeming the results of "Whig blundering and the active imbecility of Lord Russell." That Lord Stanley did what he did at the Conference with manly good sense and reserve there is no doubt, and his straightforward and common-sense manner seems to have been generally appreciated. But as to the substance of what he did the less said by his admirers the better. Lord Derby and Lord Stanley seem to claim the double credit of having prevented war by intervention, and of not having really contracted any new obligation. Lord Stanely says our responsibility is in no degree enlarged, and may even be said to be narrowed. Lord Derby assured the House of Lords on Monday that we have not entered into a "joint and several," but only a "collective" guarantee. The meaning of this we have discussed elsewhere. Here we need only say that it means one of two things,—that we have affected to give a security which we have not given,—or that we have undertaken a new and much more dangerous responsibility than the guarantee of the neutrality of Belgium. Luxemburg is the natural arena of the rivalry between Germany and France, and if we have made any engagement that is not a mere farce, we have engaged to stand (with Russia and Austria) in the midst, and break the shock of collision between two express engines of war of equal power and velocity. And whether Lord Stanley has been an actor in a solemn European farce, or has engaged to do this great thing, we doubt if it will redound to his future fame.—*Spectator.*

UP to Friday night France has not given the slightest sign of an intention to disarm, and according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* considerable uneasiness is still felt in that capital. He states on official and demi-official (German) authority, that the Emperor has issued orders for the collection of 100,000 men at Chalons and 80,000 at Metz, has raised the effective strength of the Army to 475,000 men, has paid for 15,000 horses, has bought immense quantities of corn in Austria, and has placed the fleets at Brest and Cherbourg in readiness for action. All these measures, according to the French papers, are precautionary, but Prussia watches them with visible and keen uneasiness.—*Id.*

A DEPUTATION from the National Reform Union—a new and more moderate Reform League—waited on Mr. Gladstone on Saturday, to express their dislike of the Tory Bill and their confidence in himself. In reply, Mr. Gladstone told them that the Liberal party in the Commons was a small one, so small that it reminded him of a story of a Welshman who, asked if he had seen a fox, said, "Oh yes! I seed him. He was a very little one, and he runed up a tree;" the fact being that the fox was a squirrel. He compared the Bill with its restrictions to a measure enfranchising all one-legged men. That might be described as universal suffrage, everybody being at liberty to cut off the other leg. He should obey the law if it passed, of course, but it would be under protest, and with the firm resolution of altering it. As to the 5*l.* rating proposal, that was dead and gone; but Mr. Gladstone did not bind himself to any alternative proposal. It seems to be understood,—though there is no certainty anywhere,—that in the event of the defeat of the Bill on the third reading he would propose a 5*l.* rental suffrage.—*Id.*

A MEETING of the same Union was held on Wednesday, at St. James's Hall, and was attended by some ten members of Parliament, including Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster. The meeting pledged itself, in a series of resolutions, to agitate till the Bill had been converted into as good a one as the Bill for Scotland, but the proceedings were not of much interest. The Bill grants household suffrage, whether the restrictions are removed or not, and it is utterly useless to try to excite a great agitation against grievances which will disappear the moment the Bill is in operation. If Mr. Bright wants a narrower line—as we do—let him fight for it openly.—*Id.*

MR. GLADSTONE made an important speech last night in favour of the motion for the complete abolition in *Parliamentary* boroughs of the Small Tenements' and other local compounding Acts. He showed that this was quite in harmony with the principle of the Government Bill, and promised that he would regard it as a condition of peace, and would virtually withdraw his opposition to the Bill if the Government would concede it. It was a source of regret to him, he said, to sacrifice the economical objects of these compounding Acts; still, he saw no other opening for peace. Mr. Disraeli accepted the proposal in the name of the Government, promising that he would state on Monday how he would effect the object. Lord Cranborne expressed strongly his dismay and wrath.—*Id.*

THE Reform Bill for Scotland was introduced on Monday night. The borough franchise is the same in form as the English, but it will work rather differently. There are no compounding Acts in Scotland, but as a rule the tenant who pays less than 4*l.* a year pays only half the rates, the landlord paying the other half, and will have to claim his place on the Register. Much is made of this difference, but in truth, as we have shown over and over again, it matters very little. Both in England and Scotland any householder can obtain the franchise if he chooses, without fine and with very little trouble, and all the chatter about restrictions is simply intended to deceive Conservatives. The country occupation franchise is reduced as in England,—the Scotch freehold limit remaining at 12*l.* instead of 2*l.*—but redistribution is to be very differently provided for. Mr. Disraeli, in the most serene manner, without even taking the trouble to explain his reasons, increases the number of the House of Commons by seven, giving two of the new seats to the Universities of Edinburgh *cum* St. Andrew's and Glasgow *cum* Aberdeen; one to Glasgow, which is to be divided; one to the Falkirk, and one to the Kilmarnock burghs. The remaining three will be given to Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, and Aberdeenshire. This proposal is not liked in Scotland, but it seems to be accepted by Scotch members as an endurable compromise.—*Id.*

THERE is, however, a strong rumour afloat, which we partly believe, that all the redistribution clauses in the Reform Bill will be dropped, on the ground of want of time. The Bill will then pass as a franchise Bill only, Mr. Disraeli promising to bring in a separate measure next year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer as proved himself a matchless strategist, and he may have a new scheme in his head for the furtherance of Tory Democracy. From the day the Bill passes, members must attend to the householders' will, and they are very likely indeed to have somewhat wide views on redistribution,—views which would lead inevitably, or at once, to equal electoral districts. That system would in England send up a Tory Parliament.—*Id.*

MR. DISRAELI, seems to have been much irritated by the deputation of Saturday to Mr. Gladstone, and, contrary to his wont, to have betrayed his irritation on Monday when precluding his exposition of the Scotch Reform Bill. He called the members of the deputation "spouters of stale sedition" and "obsolete incendiaries," and regretted that persons of that kind "should have come forward to pay their homage to one who, wherever he may sit, must always be the pride and ornament of this House," quoting,

> "Who but must laugh if such a man there be,
> Who would not weep if Atticus were he?"

Mr. Disraeli then went on to complain of extremely intolerant character of the discussions on Reform, saying, "Everybody who does not agree with somebody else is looked upon as a fool, or as being mainly influenced by a total want of principle in the conduct of public affairs." Considering that he himself has accused Mr. Gladstone of the inquisitorial character of Torquemada and the Jesuitical character of Loyola, and those who support him of "stale sedition" and "absolute incendiarism," the complaint of intolerance seems a little out of place in his mouth. The only difference between him and his antagonist is, that he carefully poisons his darts, while Mr. Gladstone's arrows are the fair weapons of intellectual controversy.—*Id.*

MR. GLADSTONE is to be elected a member of Brooks's by a somewhat unusual process invented apparently expressly for that end, which the *Echoes of the Clubs*,—a new gossiping periodical corresponding to its name,—describes in its first number. Brooks's, we need not tell our readers, is an old exclusive Whig Club, where Mr. Gladstone is scarcely as yet more popular,—such is the stubborn nature of old Whigs,—than at the Carlton, of which he has never ceased to be a member. The device of those Whigs who wished to put away from their club the reproach that it did not contain the leader of the Liberals and the single man of genius in their party, was this:—Knowing that Mr. Gladstone would have been rejected in an ordinary ballot, they proposed that the Committee of the Club should have power at their discretion to nominate members of their party of either House of Parliament, not exceeding five in number in any one year, as members of the club. And this resolution was carried by 63 to 55 on Wednesday. Another resolution, which was even a more transparent disguise of the special purpose in view, to the effect that any member of the Cabinet of Lords Palmerston and Russell might be put on as an honorary member directly his name was entered on the list of candidates, did not therefore come on for discussion. We suppose that Mr. Gladstone will become very quickly a member of Brooks's under the new regulation.—*Id.*

THIS struggle reminds us of a good legend told of Mr. Gladstone's unpopularity in the Carlton some eleven or twelve years ago, when he first began to betray the undergrowth of Liberal ideas in his mind. It is said that some young Tories wishing to annoy him, went up to him once when he was sitting in the club, and asked him, "When are you to be proposed for Brooks's?" to which Mr. Gladstone quietly replied, "Whenever my Lord Derby takes his name off." Lord Derby's name outlived his era of Liberalism in the books of the old Whig club at least as long as Mr Gladstone's has outlived his era of Toryism in the books of the Carlton.—*Id.*

MR. DISRAELI has just escaped running foul of the Record. Had he proposed an addition of eight members instead of seven, the number of the House of Commons would have been the mystic number of the Beast, 666. Mazzini, who is rather the prophet of a new creed than a fanatic for any form of political organization, holds, we believe, that the next Christ may appear in the form of an Assembly enlightened with wisdom from above. Mr. Disraeli would suggest the same idea for the Antichrist, an accidental irony which, considering the man, his antecedents, and his motives, would be nearly perfect. We wonder if even he could have fixed that particular number. We suspect the *Record* would have beaten him.—*Id.*

MR. WATKINS on Tuesday proposed a curious rider to Household Suffrage. A house is not to be a house unless it has two rooms, on the distinct ground that a family which lives in one is not civilized. Mr. Disraeli, of course "regretted the motion," as he would regret anything which limited the number of the ignorant and corrupt electors, but yielded the point. The rule would be a little hard on single men, particularly in Scotland, but seems otherwise sensible and sound enough. But how about subletting?—*Id.*

MR. DISRAELI on Monday informed the House that Mr. Walpole had resigned, but hinted that he would remain in the Cabinet. If so, it is a pity he should think it beneath his dignity to take the Duchy of Lancaster, to be vacated by Lord Devon. He is a bad Home Secretary, but he is a thoughtful and high-principled man, who knows what a proposal means, and who brings to the Cabinet an element of conscientiousness which, with all its Dukes, that body rather lacks. Minister of Justice he cannot be, but he would make a capital Minister of Grace.—*Id.*

THERE was a row in the House on Thursday night of the worst American kind. Mr. Layard complained that Mr. Lewis, Member for Marylebone, had called him something or other not specified, and Mr. Lewis retorted that Mr. Layard had taunted him in the lobby of the House with a discreditable disease. He had also called him "traitor" on the hustings. Mr. Layard explained and apologized for the latter epithet, and utterly denied the other expression; but Mr. Lewis, accepting the apology for the hustings' speech, reiterated his statement as to the scene in the lobby. Mr. Disraeli, in a comic speech, complimented the disputants on their "mutual respect," and supposed Mr. Lewis had been dreaming; the Speaker added a few words of grave rebuke, and the episode ended; but the whole scene was worthy of a suburban pothouse, and should be carefully pondered by the electors of Marylebone and Southwark at the next election. Decency of speech will be a useful addition to the regular "pledges."—*Id.*

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS has been released on a writ of Habeas Corpus from a Virginian Court, and held to bail. He will probably not be tried, and has in fact escaped with an imprisonment for two years, not a tenth of the penalty we are inflicting on the Fenians for doing very weakly what he did very strongly. One effect of this release will be to make Fenian executions impossible, and we perceive Burke and Doran have been already respited. In France, Mr. Davis would have been sent to Cayenne; in Germany, shot as soon as captured; in Italy, imprisoned for life.—*Id.*

THE list of Consul-holders has been published this week, and is interesting. On the first dividend day in 1865 less than 127,000 persons held the entire National Debt, and less than 70,000 held the greater part of it. It is asserted that the "number of persons entitled to dividends not exceeding 100*l.*," that is to say, to 3,000*l.*, is only 11,537. That number includes, of course, any number of corporations, but it is a curious one, if true. The difficulty is to believe that the Debt can be held in such enormous amounts, unless, indeed, the majority of holders are corporations.—*Id.*

THE final settlement of the Luxemburg question, the prospect of large arrivals of gold from Australia and the United States, and the great abundance of money seeking employment, have given additional firmness to the market for home and Indian securities. Prices, therefore, have further advanced, although the business transacted has not been equal to the previous week. On Monday Consols were done at 91½, ⅞, and yesterday they closed 92¼, ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents. have 90⅞, ½; India Bonds, 47s. to 54s. premium; and Exchequer Bills 21s. to 26s. premium. There has been an average business doing in Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares. With some few exceptions prices have tolerably firm. The best short commercial paper has been readily discounted at 2½ to 3 per cent. The New South Wales loan of 832,000*l.* has all been taken up. The bonds have been 1½ premium.—*Id.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES.—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
- „ France and the Continent of Europe.
- „ Egypt.
- „ Calcutta.
- „ Madras and Pondicherry.
- „ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China
- „ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
- „ Sydney and Melbourne.
- „ Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.	
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	„
2 do.	at 1s. 11d.	„
1 do.	at 1s. 10¾d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 10½d.	„

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 „
Do.	12	do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
„ 3 do.	1s. 11¼d.	„
„ 2 do.	1s. 11d.	„
„ 1 do.	1s. 10¾d.	„
„ On demand	1s. 10½d.	„
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 10½d.	„

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 „
3 do.	4 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.,

London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

3 do.	1/11¼	„
2 do.	1/11	„
1 do.	1/10¾	„
On demand	1/10½	„

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 27th May 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight	at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11¼d. „
2 do.	at 1s. 11d. „
1 do.	at 1s. 10¾d. „
On demand	at 1s. 10½d. „
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 10½d. „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s. 10½d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also *on Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal			
At 5	ditto,	nine	ditto.
At 4	ditto,	six	ditto.
At 3	ditto,	three	ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager:

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row Bombay, 30th April 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 92,59,400	(£925,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 46,29,700	(£462,970).
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 2,20,000	(£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, of Messrs. Praunkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALAUL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London..........No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Money, on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal			4 per cent.
„	6	„	5 „
„	12	„	6 „

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

ENAMELS after the GREAT MASTERS just received a few exquisitely executed enamels each fitted in a beautiful gilt metal frame to form an ornament for the Table; the following are the subjects:—

THE CONCEPTION	Murillo.
MATER DOLOROSO	Do.
MADONNA & CHILD	Raphael.
ECCE HOMO	Guido Reni.
THE MADONNA	Carlo Dolce.

These enamels are the most beautiful works of the kind ever brought to India, and are well worthy of inspection. Price nett cash Rs. 20 each.

Rampart Row, SOUNDY & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p doz.	
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 6	8 pts.
	Do.	„ 12	0 qts
	Chateau Beltasse	20	
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29	
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38	
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18	
	Tres-Vieux	25	
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35	

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash.

Aitken's Falkirk Ale Bottled by Dove in Casks of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 4, and 7 dozen Pints at Rs. 2½.

Bombay, 15th May 1867. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have transferred the agency for the sale of Messrs. JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality Champagne to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co, who will always be prepared to supply this very fine dry sparkling Wine.

20th May 1867 JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS,	Eshenauer Benecke—			
	St. Estephe	at Rs.	12	per doz
Do.	Do.	St. Julien	„ 15	„
Do.	Do.	Pauillac	„ 18	„
Do.	Do.	Pontet Canet	„ 25	„
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold King			„ 18	„
Champagne, Lelegard			„ 25	„

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARET, J. Belly, Te Vieux Medoc	Rs. 11	per dozen.
OLD COGNAC, H. & C. Balaresque	„ 22	do.
BURGUNDY do. do.	„ 15	do.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.
Bombay, 28th May, 1867, 16, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—TENNENT'S BEER, selling off cheap to close a consignment.

Revd. S EDULJEE'S Gujrati Grammar chiefly suited for Officers and others learning English. Apply to
7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

MESSRS. LECURIER AND OF LEURNIER'S GRAND IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE for Sale.

1 Dozen Cases	Quarts,	Rs. 32
2 „ „	Pints	„ 34

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

BEER.—WM. YOUNGER & Co.'s well-known INDIA PALE ALE:—Consignments ex "A. O. A.," *Daphne*, and *John Bright*, are now ready for delivery,—price Rs. 5 per dozen qts.; Rs. 3½ per dozen pints. Apply to
Bombay, 22nd May, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

STILL HOCKS AND MOSELLE,

Of light "alcoholic strength, and yet almost imperishable through their purity, and with marked fragrance of the true vinous character, the Rhenish Wines are the Wines for intellectual gaiety."—Druitt on Wines.

A consignment of these for the Hot Season has just been received from CUTLER, PALMER & Co., the finest for years.

Breakfast	Rs. 26 per dozen.
Fine, Dinner	„ 33 „
Dessert (Johannisberg & Marcobrunner)	„ 50 and Rs. 40

ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have just cleared another shipment of C. P. & Co.'s liquids, and are now executing outstanding orders. In consequence of the increasing demand for some of the Wines, particularly Still Hocks and Burgundies, great difficulty is found in keeping up adequate stocks, consumers are therefore recommended to forward their orders at once. The Brandies and expensive Sherries having had twenty-five years of steady sale are always in stock.

BURGUNDIES. For an encomium on these see Dr. Druitt on Wines. The Gouty and all others are strongly recommended a perusal of that work which will form Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s best Advertisement.

Chambertin	Rs. 48
Nuits	„ 36
Macon	„ 24

CHAMPAGNES. (Drunk at Marlborough House).

Quarts	Rs. 38, Rs. 31, and Rs. 26
Pints	„ 20, „ 17, „ 14

BRANDIES. The following which are samples are exquisite.

Cognac of 1851	Rs 50
„ Old Brown	„ 36

They are distinct from the usual qualities in stock Rs. 33, Rs. 28 and Rs. 22.

For details of all see Price Lists.

ROGERS & Co.,
Bombay and Poona.

IRISH WHISKEY.—DUNVILLES CELEBRATED V. R. WHISKEY Rs. 18 per Dozen N. B. 2 Quarter Casks of the above for sale.

CLARETS—Excellent Bordeaux Rs. 11 per Dozen (to effect quick sales)

HUNGARIAN WINES Red and White Voslauer Rs. 20 per dozen. Red and White Goldick Rs. 25.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, bottled by FRIEND New Bottling, recently arrived. Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen, Pints at Rs. 3½ per dozen in fine bright condition. Apply to THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Bombay, 24th April 1867.

Established in Bombay 1812.
Established in London and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY		from Messes and private consumers		to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
„	„	from Native Shopkeepers		to Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.
„ POONA				to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad Saugor „ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.		„	„	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Mhow		„	„	Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
„ Ahmedabad & Guzerat		„	„	Jehangir Pestonjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee		„	„	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut		„	„	Hirjee & Co.
„ Madras		„	„	Binny & Co.
„ Calcutta		„	„	Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynaud Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE Place du Champs de Mars

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	38
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE GENUINE MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE —The Undersigned have just received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK," a fresh supply of Messrs. G. H. MUMM & Co.'s "CARTE BLANCHE" Champagne in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 36 and Rs. 38 per case respectively.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April. PASSMORE & Co.

"CROWN SHERRIES."—The Undersigned Agents for Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co., have received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK" a small consignment of their well known WINES in 3 dozen cases at Rs. 25 per dozen to insure a ready sale.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April. PASSMORE & Co.

THE Undersigned have for Sale at their Godown's, MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE "CARTE BLANCHE" Rs. 36 per case, Crown Sherry, E. J. BRAND & Co. in 3 dozen cases, Rs. 25 per dozen, Chateau La Tour Gueyrand, Claret Rs. 16 per dozen, Margaux do Rs. 12 per case of 1 dozen.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April. PASSMORE & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

WEEKLY SALE.

On THURSDAY next, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Rampart Row, a quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods. On account of underwriters.

On account of concerned.

2 Cases Bohemia Glassware.

And any other goods that may be offered.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Several carriage and riding Horses.
Single seated Brougham.
A Theodolite and Level.
Double barreled rifle and Gun by Reilly.
Fine Lunca Cheeroots Rs. 12 and 15 per 1000.

Bombay, 11th June, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

MESSRS. BAZENJEE & NUSSERWANJEE —On WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs. Bazenjee and Nusserwanjee will sell by Auction, at Kalbadavy Road, No. 24, the property of Ebrahim Essack & Co., Shopkeepers, winding up their business; consisting of Carved Blackwood furniture, such as Chairs, Tables, Couches, Teapoys, Sideboards, Chiffoniers, Cots, Presses, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers and various other articles. The property will be on view from MONDAY.

BAZENJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE HORSE, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION, BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY, next, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, the Handsome Household Furniture, &c., of E. Jessop, Esq., (proceeded to Europe), comprising Rich Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, Rich Plated Ware such as Dishes, Covers, Spoons and Forks, Cruet, Egg, Liquor, and Pickle Frames, Salvers, Bread Basket, Butter Pot, Tea Set, Candle Sticks, Cutlery, neatly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Tea Poys, Side Board, Chiffoniers, Cots, Presses, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Carpets, Lamps, Pictures, Books, Copper Cooking Pots, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Handsome self-driving Phaeton, with a good strong Bay Horse and Harness complete.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

TO LET.—A suite of apartments, above BENNETT & Co.'s Rooms.

TO LET—From the 15th of June next, a handsomely furnished House, situated in one of the pleasantest parts of Mazagon, has Vehar water in the compound, and the Bed-rooms have English W. C. attached. The house is suitable for a family, or for four or five Bachelors. Terms moderate.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Fort.

SALE [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible] BUILT PHAETON WITH HORSE [illegible] TARWADDY, MALABAR HILL. [illegible] MONDAY [illegible] the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the Handsome Household Furniture, &c., of W. Penson, Esq., (proceeded to Europe), [illegible]ses, Rich Cut Glass Ware, Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Services, Plated Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, [illegible]re Piece, Cruet, Egg, Liquor, and Pickle Frames, Tea Set Salver, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c. Handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture such as Couches, Chairs, Tables, Presses, Chiffoniers, Tea-poys, Screens, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Hat Stand, Whatnot, Dressing Glasses, Double Light Argand Lamp, Carpets, Iron Bedstead, Children's Cot, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Books, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An English built Light Phaeton, with a good serviceable Bay Horse and Harness complete.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

No. 5, Forbes-Street, BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 11th June, 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the power contained in a certain mortgage [illegible] bearing date the 7th day of January, 1867, executed by [illegible] WASSOODEW to [illegible] the MORTGAGEES, will sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction on the [illegible] For particulars and conditions of sale and plans of the properties, apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., the Auctioneers, or to the undersigned solicitors for mortgagees.

LOT No. 2.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, all those several pieces or parcels of SALT BATTY FIELDS admeasuring [illegible] square yards or thereabouts, situate at Matoonga, without the Fort near the Garden of the late Mr. Juggonathjee Sunkersett.

LOT No. 3.

Immediately after.

Two GARDENS with Water-wells and Trees standing thereon, admeasuring 58,055 square yards or thereabouts situate at or near Sion Fort.

KELLY & Co.,
Solicitors to the Mortgagees.

SALE OF TIMBER.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder the following:

75 Teak Logs.
100 Tons Teak Scantlings of sizes.
50 „ Battens.
20 „ Boards.

SALE OF CANGOE TEA.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on account of whom it may concern by order of Shaw Purshotumdass Munmohundass in Mamajee Cottee near the market without the Fort.

414 Half-chests Cangoe Tea

SALE OF 4 BARGES AND 1 COTTON BOAT.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, where they now lie near Musjid Bunder.

4 Barges Nos. 3073, 3098, 3173, & 3.74.
1 Cotton Boat No 1392.

SALE OF FLAT STICK AMERICAN TOBACCO.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Government Warehouse at Musjid Bunder, on account of whom it may concern.

67 Cases Flat Stick American Tobacco.

N. B.—25 per cent. deposit will be required and other conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

SALE OF THE SHIP "PERSIA."

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, the Ship "Persia," 664 tons registered, built of Oak at Greenock, well found in every respect and ready for sea, coppered this year, and certified as a good insurance risk.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 8th June, 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

BISHOP'S
GRANULAR
EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
17 & 18, SPECK'S FIELDS, MILE END NEW TOWN,
LONDON.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Mr. Bishop is determined to stop the imitation of his Label, and will, without notice or delay, take proceedings in Cahancery against any person who may copy or colourably imitate the same.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by JAMES GEDDES, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, [illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.